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US Army Corps of Engineers St. Paul District



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GENERAL—PROJECT DESIGN
APPENDIX B - GEOLOGY AND SOILS

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FLOOD CONTROL SOURIS RIVER GEOLOGY SOILS		
The Lake Darling project is the second phase of the total flood control plan for the Souris Valley in North Dakota. Appendix B addresses physiography, geology, ground water, site topography, water table, and plates of the Lake Darling Dam, including stability analysis and borings.		

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APPENDIX B

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

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FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING

SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA

DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 3 - GENERAL

PROJECT DESIGN

APPENDIX B

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

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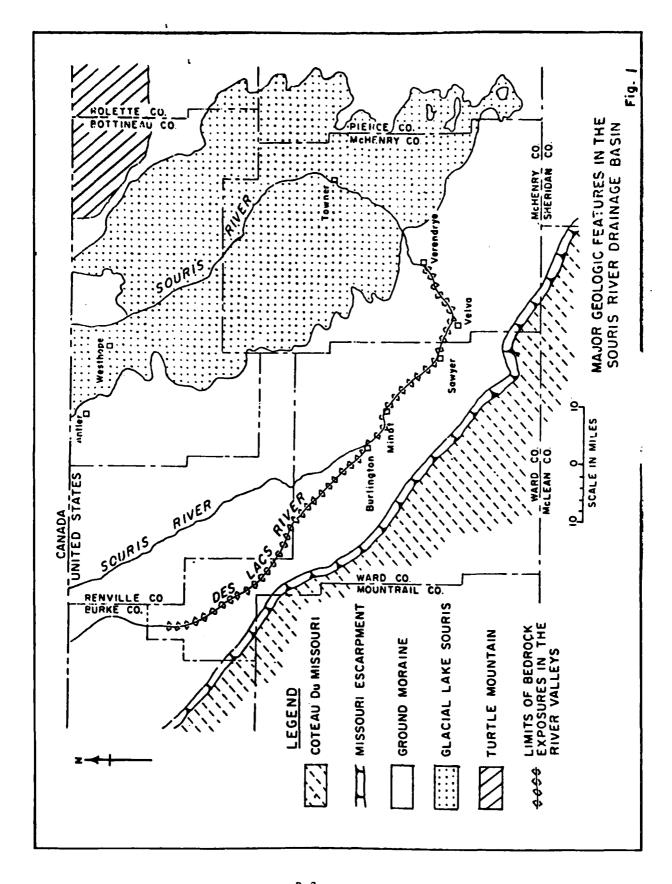
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PHYSIOGRAPHY

- 1. The Souris River basin lies in the Drift Prairie section of the Central Lowland Physiographic province and the Coteau Du Missouri which forms the eastern border of the Great Plains physiographic province. Four major geologic and topographic features are present to further subdivide these major sections. These are the Missouri Escarpment, ground-moraine plain, the lake bed of glacial Lake Souris and the southwest portion of the Turtle Mountain (see Figure 1).
- 2. The entire length of the Des Lacs River valley and that portion of the Souris River valley upstream from Verendrye are in the area of the groundmoraine plain. Both valleys in this area were cut when the rivers were swollen with glacial meltwater and were subsequently aggraded to their present levels after the glaciers receded from the area. The existing condition in both valleys is, therefore, one of a small stream in an oversized valley. The floor of the Souris River valley lies 100 to 200 feet below the ground-moraire plain, and the valley walls are fairly steep-sided. The presence of short, intermittent drainages that head only a few miles from the river give the valley walls a slightly dendritic form with little or no correlative terrace development. The valley floor averages 3/4-mile in width and forms a relatively flat surface which is broken by a sinous river channel, meander scars and small alluvial fans. The Des Lacs River valley is similar in form to the Souris River valley in the ground-moraine plain. The valley floor averages 1/2-mile in width and is incised up to 275 feet below the surrounding plains.
- 3. The Souris River valley downstream from Verendrye is formed in the glacial Lake Souris area. The valley form in this area varies drastically from that in the ground-moraine plain. The valley is 1/2 to 3 miles wide and is entrenched less than 100 feet below the surrounding plain. In places, a valley form is barely perceptible.
- 4. Except for the Missouri Escarpment and areas bordering stream valleys, much of the drainage pattern within the Souris River basin varies from poorly defined to noncontributing. Many of the noncontributing areas include numerous small depressions where surface water is trapped.
- 5. The only naturally wooded areas in the basin exist along drainages, the slopes of the Turtle Mountain, and some duned areas in the Lake Souris area. Elsewhere in the basin, the surface is unwooded except where trees have been planted near dwellings and for windbreaks. The basin is sparsely populated with most of the land surface used for pasture or cultivation.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

6. Glaciers invaded the Souris River basin several times during the Pleistocene Epoch. The most significant invasion was the Mankato Substage of the Wisconsin glaciation which laid down thick deposits of drift that obscured much of the preglacial topography. The valleys of the Souris and Des Lacs Rivers were carved, or enlarged, by great quantities of water supplied by the melting ice and were subsequently filled to their present levels as the flows diminished.



- 7. No sharp demarcation separates Recent from Pleistocene time. After the last retreat of glacial ice, conditions gradually gave way to those existing today. The glacial features have suffered little from erosion so that present topography is composed essentially of unaltered glacial forms. Integrated drainage has not yet been established in much of the basin.
- Unconsolidated surface deposits in the basin are of two types: recent alluvium and Pleistocene glacial deposits. Recent alluvium comprises only a small portion of the surface materials and consists of clay, silt, fineto-medium sand with minor amounts of coarse sand, and gravel. Significant alluvial deposits are restricted to the valleys of the Souris and Des Lacs Rivers where they generally exceed 50 feet in thickness. The glacial material consists primarily of morainal deposits and sediments of glacial Lake Souris. Morainal deposits are composed of an impervious, stoney clay till with thin seams, lenses, and channels of sand and gravel. This material occurs under the Coteau Du Missouri with an average thickness of 100 to 200 feet and varies from 50 to 300 feet in thickness throughout the ground-moraine plain and under the sediments of glacial Lake Souris. The till is often absent in the river valleys. Buried preglacial valleys, outwash channels, kames, eskers, overridden ice-contact deposits, river terrace deposits, diversion channels, and undifferentiated glaciofluvial deposits occur throughout the groundmoraine plain and contain a higher sand and gravel content than the glacial till. The deposits of glacial Lake Souris range in thickness from a featheredge to more than 70 feet. Material in the Lake Souris area is predominantly silt and moderately to poorly graded sand with sand and gravel beach and other near-shore deposits.
- 9. The bedrock units exposed or forming the buried preglacial erosional surface in the Souris River basin are, in descending order, the Sentinel Butte, Tongue River and Cannonball Formations of the Fort Union Group of the Tertiary System and the Hell Creek and Fox Hills Formations of the Cretaceous System. Older Mesozoic and Palezoic beds underlie these formations and consist primarily of shales, limestones, sandstones, siltstones, and evaporites with a total thickness of several thousand feet.
- 10. The Sentinel Butte Formation, the uppermost bedrock unit in the basin, is present only under the Coteau Du Missouri and is lithologically similar to the underlying Tongue River Formation. The Tongue River Formation is present in the western two-thirds of the basin and in the Turtle Mountain and underlies glacial and alluvial sediments in the proposed project areas. This formation is described in detail in the discussion of foundation materials. Exposures of the Cannonball Formation occur in the Souris River valley from Verendrye upstream to Sawyer. This unit is a marine deposit which consists of thin, alternate beds of sandstone, siltstone, and sandy shale. The total thickness of the uneroded Cannonball Formation is not known, but the thickness of exposed beds in the vicinity of Sawyer is approximately 40 feet. The underlying, or older, rock formations are below the influence of the proposed work and are, therefore, not discussed.
- 11. The structural geology of the Souris River basin has not been determined in detail. Regionally, the subsurface structure consists of southwesterly dipping Palezoic beds truncated by Mesozoic beds that dip less

steeply to the southwest. The regional dip of all the beds is gentle and is obscured by local variations in some areas. Tertiary beds available for study at the surface exhibit local structural irregularities and lithologic variations that make deatiled correlation and structural analysis questionable.

12. The basin is structurally stable and without tectonic disturbances of regional or local magnitude. Current seismic risk references show the basin to lie in zone 1 or a non-critical area that could expect only minor damage from any probable earthquake.

GROUND WATER

- 13. Groundwater is an important natural resource in the Souris River basin where its occurrence and quality vary with location and depth. Considerable detailed information on the ground-water conditions in most areas of the basin is available. The scope of this study, however, does not warrant a presentation of more than a summary of ground-water conditions.
- 14. Ground water in the basin is obtained from glacial deposits, recent alluvium and bedrock aquifers. Wells in the glacial deposits are developed in sand and gravel lenses or beds, debris-filled valleys, glacial outwash channels on the till plains, and glaciofluvial deposits in the river valleys. In a few places these aquifers will yield more than 500 gallons per minute of good quality water, but such yields are rare. In many places the aquifers are too thin, are of small areal extent, or the rate of natural recharge is too slow to provide sustained yields of more than a few gallons per minute. Shallow or surficial deposits of sand and rivervalley aquifers generally produce water of good quality, but water from the more deeply buried aquifers commonly contains objectionable concentrations of iron, sulfate and dissolved solids.
- 15. Development of wells in recent alluvium is restricted to the river valleys. Water-bearing strata in the alluvium are generally thin and are not considered important sources of water.
- 16. Bedrock aquifers in the basin consist of the Cretaceous Dakota Group, Fox Hills and Hell Creek Formations, and Tertiary Fort Union Group. Water from the Dakota Group is generally saline and is used mainly for pressurizing oil fields. Water from the Fox Hills and Hell Creek is a soft, sodium bicarbonate or sodium chloride type and is not recommended for human consumption. Gas is present with the water in the Fort Union Group and basal drift aquifers in eastern Renville and western Bottineau Counties. When sufficient gas is present, it lifts the water in a well to the ground surface and causes the well to flow. This gas-lift phenomenon was once common in the area but has decreased appreciably with development of the aquifer.
- 17. Sufficient ground water sources have been developed throughout the basin to maintain adequate municipal and domestic supplies; although, in some cases the quality of the water in domestic wells probably does not



meet standards recommended by the U.S. Public Health Service. The largest user of water in the basin is the city of Minot which obtains adequate water supplies from the Souris River along with buried-channel and glaciofluvial aquifers known as the Minot, North Hill, South Hill, Northest buried-channel, Lower Souris and Sundre Aquifers. The combined aquifer system has a large areal extent and storage capacity, but unmanaged withdrawals could easily exceed natural recharge. Therefore, the aquifers must be properly managed to insure a continued supply of water for the future.

SITE TOPOGRAPHY, SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS, AND FOUNDATIONS MATERIALS

18. The topography and subsurface conditions for each site are presented in this report by site topographic maps showing the proposed structures and generalized foundation profiles that show the interpreted subsurface conditions. Foundation materials for all of the proposed structures may be classified in the broad categories of River Alluvium, Glacial Sediments or Tongue River Formation. Except for minor variations in the alluvium, the general properties of each category are similar at all sites; therefore, a discussion of the materials by category is adequate for this study and is presented in the following paragraphs.

19. RIVER ALLUVIUM

The River Alluvium was deposited during aggredation of the Souris and Des Lacs River valleys following the recession of glaciers from the area. Material in the Souris Valley averages over 100 feet thick with a maximum known thickness of 160 feet. This material is predominantly medium to high plasticity clays with occasional interbeds of fine sand and silty fine sand. Some of the more plastic clays resemble lacustrine clays and may have been deposited in temporary valley lakes. River Alluvium in the Des Lacs valley has a maximum known thickness of 70 feet and consists of interbedded silty sand, clay and silt with occasional beds of clean sand.

20. GLACIAL SEDIMENTS

Except for a sand and gravel terrace deposit at Lake Darling Dam, the glacial sediments consist almost entirely of heterogeneous sandy clay till. Scattered gravel and occasional cobbles or boulders, thin beds, lenses, and channels of sand occur throughout the till. The sand and gravel terrace at Lake Darling Dam is located on the left abutment and exhibits a wide range of grain sizes, varies from silty to clean and has an abundance of cobbles and boulders.

21. TONGUE RIVER FORMATION

The Tongue River Formation is a terrestrial deposit laid down in lakes, swamps and broad floodplains of eastward flowing rivers during the Paleocene Epoch of the Tertiary Period. The formation is characterized by vertical and horizontal variations in lithology consisting essentially of mixtures of clay-, silt- and sand-sized particles. These constituent materials not only occur in numerous combinations but also exhibit sedi-

mentary structures ranging from finely laminated to massive. In addition, a change from one dominant particle size or sedimentary structure to another is often gradational or subtle so that classification into correlative units is difficult. The formation is often described as an "immature" rock that exhibits both the properties of a soil and the properties of a rock. Rock terms were used for this study based on apparent preference for these terms in the literature and previous usage with other Corps of Engineers investigations in the same formation. A classification system was developed for the Tongue River Formation which consists of five major lithologic types--shale, laminated siltstone, homogeneous siltstone, sand-stone and carbonate concretions. The lithologic units are described on Plate B-12. The engineering properties and considerations are summarized as follows:

22. Permeability

The primary permeability of all units except the cleanest sandstones is so low the units are considered impervious. The primary permeability of the best sandstone encountered is estimated at less than 7 x 10⁻⁴ cm per second. Secondary permeability is expected to be a significant consideration in lignite beds. Fractured lignites account for drilling fluid losses and are sources of springs in outcrop areas. A low frequency of secondary interstices observed in the drill cores suggests that water problems will be restricted to lignites which may serve as seepage paths from reservoirs or sources of water if encountered in excavations.

23. Faulting

Several fault planes were identified as slickensided planes in the drill cores. More probably exist but were not identified due to difficulty of finding them without destroying the core samples. The depth of previous erosion in the valley and steep erosional surface on the buried Tongue River Formation indicate conditions favorable for the development of Proglacial slump blocks which parallel the trend of the valleys. Fault planes should, therefore, be expected in any excavation near river valley walls.

24. Jointing

A low frequency of jointing and fracturing was encountered in the borings and is considered a good representation of the subsurface condition. The presence of stress-relief joints that parallel the valley trend should, however, be expected in any excavation near a valley wall.

25. Excavation Properties

All material except cemented sandstone and limestone (carbonate concretions) can be excavated easily by ripping or can be tunneled by machine. Structural excavations, with the same exceptions, can be cut to close tolerance with a coal saw.

26. Bearing Capacity

The most critical unit as far as bearing capacity is concerned is

shale. It is recommended that unweathered shale be considered to have an allowable bearing capacity of 4 tons per square foot. The bearing capacity of weathered shale is considered to be equivalent to the overlying glacial till.

27. Rebound

The Tongue River beds exist in an over-consolidated state due to previous sediment and ice loads greatly in excess of the load exerted by the existing cover of sediments. For this reason, rebound of the Tongue River Formation in deep excavations has caused problems on other projects. Rebound must be considered a potential problem in any major excavation.

28. Slope Stability

Slope failures in the Tongue River are evident in the region but are generally due to steepening of a stable slope by erosion or excavation. Designed slopes in the Tongue River Formation at Garrison Dam have reportedly remained stable for 27 years. The most critical element anticipated to cause slope stability problems at the proposed facilities is exposure of the glacial till-Tongue River contact.

29. Foundation Protection

Protection of structural foundations is necessary to prevent deterioration of the foundation between the time of excavation and concrete placement. This is expected to be especially critical for laminated siltstone and shale. Initial underexcavation with excavation to final grade immediately before concrete placement is recommended for these units.

WATER TABLE

30. An accurate water table has not been determined at any of the proposed sites. An inferred water table is, therefore, shown on the foundation profiles and is based on limited water level data from borings and the base of the zone of oxidation. The water table is inferred from these data to be quite high and in most cases well above the base of excavation. Ground water is, however, not expected to be a major problem in any excavations due to the overall low permeability of the materials. Minor discharge from sand and gravel seams in the till and occasional sandstone beds in the Tongue River Formation is expected. Fractured lignite seams in the Tongue River should cause the greatest water problem in excavations but are not expected to be a significant concern. The delineation of the water table and water-bearing characteristics of the more pervious beds and lignite seams will be refined in the investigations for detailed design.

SOURCES OF STONE AND AGGREGATE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

31. Concrete aggregate of acceptable quality can be produced locally from gravel pits in glacial terrace deposits along the Souris and Des Lac Rivers. The material must, however, be carefully processed to remove iron-oxide concretions and shale.

32. Riprap and bedding are available locally. Riprap must be obtained from field stone piles of glacial boulders within a radius of 15 miles from the projects and from oversized material screened from gravel production. The supply of boulders in the area is being consumed and will eventually be depleted. At that time, riprap would have to be shipped in from outside the area. The closest reliable source of quarried stone is Ortonville, Minnesota, a distance of 400 miles. Bedding material can be produced from local gravel pits.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

33. Mineral resources in the Souris River basin that either have economic value, have had economic value or have economic potential include lignite, sand and gravel, glacial till, glacial boulders, brick clay, petroleum, natural gas, and salt. Those resources within the reasonable area of influence of the proposed facilities are sand and gravel, glacial till, glacial boulders and petroleum.

34. SAND AND GRAVEL

Sand and gravel deposits are abundant throughout the basin. Commercial operations are usually developed in river-terrace and diversion-channel deposits. Ice-marginal and outwash-channel deposits are next in importance. Kames, eskers, and overridden ice-contact deposits contain sufficient material for small, local projects. The southern part of the Lake Souris area contains huge quantities of sand that are essentially undeveloped. Material from nearly all deposits is adequate for road gravel, and material from most larger deposits can be processed for concrete aggregate. Except for the sand and gravel consumed in construction, the proposed projects would have no effect on future development of sand and gravel resources.

35. GLACIAL TILL

Sandy gravelly clay till is available in unlimited quantities. Its value as a resource would, therefore, not be affected by the proposed projects.

36. GLACIAL BOULDERS

Glacial boulders are scattered on the surface throughout the Coteau Du Missouri, ground-moraine plain, and river terraces. The boulders are the only source of riprap in the basin and must be collected from scattered piles cleared from farmers' fields or where they are naturally abundant on the surface of uncultivated areas. Stockpiles of oversized material screened from the numerous gravel operations in the basin are also important sources of boulders. Construction of the proposed projects would consume a significant amount of the boulders within a radius of several miles.

37. PETROLEUM

Producing oil wells have been developed near the Souris River valley

in the vicinity of Lake Darling. Further development of oil resources is possible near the proposed projects. Such development would, however, be compatible with the construction and operation of the facilities as proposed.

SUBSURFACE INFORMATION AND TESTING

38. Borings have been taken at the Lake Darling Dam site, as well as at the following sites:

Below Lake Darling Dam

- 1) Johnson's Addition
- 2) Brooks' Addition
- 3) Talbot's Nursery
- 4) Country Club Acres and Robinwood Estates
- 5) King's Court and Rostad's Addition
- 6) Tierrecito Vallejo
- 7) Sawyer

Above Lake Darling Dam

- 1) Eckerts Ranch
- 2) Soo Line Railroad Crossing
- 3) Highway 5 Crossing
- 4) McKinney Cemetery
- 5) Renville County Park

To date no borings have been taken at the State Highway 28, FAS 3809 (Old FAS 729) and FAS 3828 (Old FAS 471) road raises, or at the Fish and Wildlife Service's wildlife refuge dams. Subsurface information, testing and improvements for Velva, North Dakota, have been presented in Lake Darling Flood Control Project, Souris River, North Dakota, DM No. 4, Feature, Velva Improvements, dated November 1982, and are, therefore, not discussed in this appendix.

- 39. A total of 82 borings and test pits have been taken at the various structure sites. The locations of the borings are shown on the plans of the individual structures. Logs of the borings for each structure are presented in order of increasing boring numbers on plates following the plan for each structure or each combination of structures.
- 40. Laboratory tests performed to date include in situ moisture contents, liquid and plastic limits, mechanical analyses, undisturbed and remolded strengths, consolidation and compaction. In situ moisture contents and liquid and plastic limits are shown on the boring logs. Other individual laboratory test results are presented as follows: Lake Darling Dam, Plates B-44 through B-65; Soo Line Railroad, Plates B-66 through B-75; and State Highway 5, Plates B-76 through B-84.
- 41. The individual strength test results were used to develop summary strength plots. The plates showing the summary strength plots for the materials at a given structure are grouped with other plates that pertain to that particular structure.

LAKE DARLING DAM

42. GENERAL

Currently, the top of dam elevation is 1606.0, the upstream slope is approximately 1V on 2.7H, and the downstream slope is approximately 1V on 2.2H. The existing Lake Darling Dam has an ungated primary spillway on the left abutment and an ungated, grass-lined, emergency spillway on the right abutment.

- 43. The existing Lake Darling Dam will be extensively modified. The top of the dam will be raised 8 feet, from elevation 1606.0 to elevation 1614.0. A new gated spillway with low flow outlets located in the gate piers will be constructed on the left abutment replacing the old outlet works and two ungated spillways.
- 44. The plan of the Lake Darling Dam is shown on Plate B-1. Foundation conditions at the site are shown on the geologic profiles on Plates B-3 and B-4.

45. EMBANKMENT DESIGN

A typical embankment section is shown on Plate B-2. The embankment will have a top width of 40 feet, the same width as the existing embankment, and will be surfaced with a 24-foot wide paved roadway. The existing upstream slope, which averages 1V on 2.7H, will be flattened to 1V on 3.75H to meet sudden drawdown criteria. Rockfill will be used to flatten the underwater portion of the slope. To minimize the rockfill section the centerline of the raised embankment has been moved downstream of the existing embankment centerline. Above elevation 1600 much of the existing riprap is undersized, and coverage of the slope is inadequate. Existing riprap in this zone will be removed and placed in the rockfill section. In general, the embankment contact areas will be stripped to either a 6-inch or 12-inch depth as considered appropriate. The upstream half of the crest of the existing dam will be stripped to a depth of 2 feet to assure good contact with the impervious fill in the upstream portion of the existing embankment. A sand drain will be incorporated in the modified embankment, as shown on Plate B-2. The downstream slope of the existing embankment, which averages 1V on 2.2H, will be flattened to 1V on 3.75H. A berm will be placed on the downstream slope beginning at elevation 1603.3, extending downstream at a 1V on 50H slope, for 180 feet. The large berm provides a disposal area for excess excavation from the new spillway on the left abutment, and is not required for stability.

46. SEEPAGE CONTROL

Old drawings indicate that the existing embankment was designed as a zoned embankment. The upstream 40± percent of the embankment consisted of relatively impervious fill and the downstream 60± percent of the embankment consisted of pervious bank-run rock, gravel and sand. Stripping of the original ground surface to an unknown depth to be determined by the engineer was required upstream of the embankment centerline. No stripping was required downstream of the embankment centerline. About 45 feet up-

stream of the centerline a muck trench (cut-off trench) was excavated into the foundation soils. The bottom width of the trench was 6 feet but the depth was to be determined by the engineer. In the river channel section the trench was about 75 feet upstream of the centerline and a wood sheetpile cutoff was driven on the trench centerline. Subsequent to the original construction, pervious fill was placed on the upstream slope to increase the top width of the dam from 31 feet to 40 feet and to provide a uniform upstream slope on which to place new riprap. Borings taken at the downstream shoulder of the dam encountered both pervious and impervious fill, indicating that the actual embankment zoning was not as pure as shown on the drawings. On the basis of existing drawings alone, it is difficult to judge the adequacy of the seepage cutoff in the existing embankment and foundation soils. A somewhat higher quantity of seepage than would normally be expected from a well designed earth dam has been noted during field inspections of the embankment both during and following recent floods, especially in the reach between the outlet works and the right abutment. However, there has been no evidence of seepage exiting on the downstream slope of the embankment nor has there been any evidence of material transport or other seepage-related instability. Borings along the embankment alignment indicate that the near surface foundation soils in the valley consist of SM or finer materials. One relatively thin SP layer, considered to be discontinuous, was encountered in boring 76-98M at a depth of about 10 feet beneath the existing embankment. No highly pervious zones that would have a direct connection to the pool are evident. The proposed modification of the embankment will not significantly affect the existing quantity of seepage, but better control of the seepage will be provided by the internal sand drain and toe drain. In addition the seepage path through the foundation soils to the toe of the modified embankment will be increased more than 2-1/2 times. Planned seepage control for the modified embankment will, therefore, consist of assuring good contact between the upstream relatively impervious zone of the existing embankment and new impervious fill placed to raise the embankment. In addition, the internal sand drain shown on Plate B-2 will be constructed to control seepage through the embankment and/or foundation soils. A perforated pipe toe drain will be installed near the downstream end of the horizontal sand drain to permit collection and monitoring of seepage. The pipe toe drain will discharge either into the spillway discharge channel or into the old river channel downstream of the modified embankment. A short section of cut-off trench will be required on the left abutment to cut off the sand and gravel terrace deposit on the left abutment shown on Plate B-3.

47. STABILITY

Available soil strength data have been summarized on Plates B-8 through B-11. The preliminary design strength parameters and, where necessary, assumed design strength parameters were used to perform stability analyses of the modified valley embankment section. The strength parameters used are shown on Plate B-5.

48. The stability analyses were performed using the Corps' Computer Library Program 10013 (old St. Paul District 741-X6-F5030) entitled, "Slip Circle Slope Stability with Side Forces." Results of the stability

analyses have been summarized on Plates B-5 through B-7. Any further stability analysis will be completed at a later date for inclusion in the Lake Darling Dam Embankment Feature DM.

49. SETTLEMENT OF EMBANKMENT FOUNDATION SOILS

The maximum depth of the river alluvium is about 140 feet at the Lake Darling Dam site, and some of the river alluvium is made up of highly compressible (CH) clays. Preliminary settlement calculations were completed for GDM No. 2, "Flood Control Burlington Dam," at two locations beneath the modified embankment proposed in that report. The computations indicated that for the modified embankment, 20 inches of settlement could occur at the downstream toe of the existing embankment. This indicates that for the currently proposed modified embankment settlements on the order of 20 inches will occur. Required overbuild will, therefore, be in the range of 12 to 18 inches. Revised settlement calculations will be presented in the Lake Darling Dam Embankment Feature DM. The settlement will be sufficiently large to preclude the placement of concrete structures in the valley. The new concrete gated control structure will, therefore, be placed in the left abutment so that it can be founded on the overconsolidated Tongue River formation. The existing outlet works, which is located in the valley, will be removed once the new control structure is operational. Since the existing outlet supplies water to Ponds A, B, and C just downstream of the dam, a new water supply structure will be required. The new structure will be a gated, 42-inch diameter, reinforced concrete pipe which will be located in the right abutment to avoid settlement-related problems.

50. CONTROL STRUCTURE

The topography and the foundation conditions at the site favor placing the new control structure in the left abutment. The geologic profile at the centerline of the structure is shown on Plate B-4. The structure will be founded on the overconsolidated Tongue River Formation. Pervious layers near the base of concrete structure will be drained with pipes and/or sand drains to prevent uplift pressures from developing beneath the structure. Lignite seams near the base of concrete structure may require excavation or grouting for structural reasons. Rebound of the overconsolidated Tongue River Formation in the structure excavation is not expected to be a significant problem because of the relatively shallow depth of the excavation. However, the potential for rebound will be investigated further for the Feature DM.

51. PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF REQUIRED EXCAVATION

The total required excavation for the control structure and associated approach and discharge channels will be about 746,830 cubic yards. The required excavation will consist primarily of glacial till and Tongue River materials; however, some river alluvium will be excavated at the ends of the approach and discharge channels. Most of the glacial till and Tongue River materials from the excavations will be suitable for embankment construction. Some of the glacial till and Tongue River material and probably all of the river alluvium will be too wet to use in the

embankment and will have to be wasted. The amount of wet material is estimated to be about 20 percent of the total required excavation, or about 149,370 cubic yards. The remaining 597,460 cubic yards of required excavation is considered usable for embankment construction and backfill for the new structures. Required fill quantities include 25,460 cubic yards of backfill, 134,270 cubic yards of random fill and 227,900 cubic yards of impervious fill. Total required fill is, therefore, 387,630 cubic yards. The remaining 359,200 cubic yards of required excavation will be used to construct a berm on the downstream side of the embankment as shown on Plate B-2. The proposed distribution of materials is preliminary and may be changed following completion of the next phase of the boring and testing program at this site.

52. CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE AND DIVERSION PLAN

The following preliminary construction sequence has been developed for modification of Lake Darling Dam. The existing secondary spillway on the right abutment will be enlarged, with concrete and sheetpile crest protection installed, so that flow can be diverted through the secondary spillway and the existing low flow outlet while the new control structure is being built on the left abutment. Following modification of the secondary spillway, the primary spillway will be cofferdamed off to permit construction of the new control structure and as much of the new discharge channel as practical. Excavation for the new spillway and discharge channel will be used to complete the required embankment modifications to the maximum extent practical. When the new control structure is completed, the downstream cofferdam will then be removed and the discharge channel completed. The upstream cofferdam will then be removed and the approach channel completed. The new control structure will then be operational and diversion will no longer be required. A cellular sheetpile cofferdam can then be installed around the upstream end of the existing low flow structure, the structure excavated, removed, and the excavation backfilled. Removal of the cellular cofferdam and completion of the embankment and right abutment approach roads can then be accomplished.

SOO LINE RAILROAD RAISE

53. GENERAL

The existing Soo Line railroad embankment across lake Darling will be raised about 3 feet. The subgrade elevation of the raised embankment will be 1607.0 so that with the placement of ballast and trackage the top of rail will be 1608.0. The centerline of the raised embankment has been located downstream of the existing embankment centerline to permit the existing track to remain in service during construction. The existing bridge, located in the river valley, will be replaced with a new bridge which, because of foundation conditions, has been located in the right abutment. The new bridge will be constructed on the downstream side of the track so that service can be maintained on the present track during construction. The plan, profiles, and sections of the proposed modifications are shown on Plate B-20.

54. EMBANKMENT DESIGN

The raised embankment will be constructed adjacent to the downstream slope of the existing embankment. The riprap on the downstream slope of the existing embankment will be salvaged to the extent practical and used on the raised embankment. Because the embankment crosses Lake Darling, which has a conservation pool elevation of approximately 1596, underwater placement of the lower portion of the fill will be required. Pervious fill will, therefore, be used to construct that portion of the embankment below elevation 1597. Above elevation 1597 the embankment will be constructed of random fill. The upstream slope of the raised embankment will be 1V on 3H above the top of existing embankment and will be protected with 15 inches of riprap placed on 9 inches of bedding. The downstream slope of the raised embankment will be 1V on 3-1/2H and will be protected with 18 inches of riprap placed on 15 inches of bedding.

55. STABILITY

Existing borings at the site indicate that the river alluvium has a maximum depth of about 55 feet and that the majority of the river alluvium consists of high plasticity (CH) clays. Available strength data for the river alluvium has been summarized on Plate B-21. End of construction and sudden drawdown stability analyses were performed for an embankment constructed to elevation 1610.0 (for the Phase II GDM No. 2, entitled, "Flood Control Burlington Dam"). The currently proposed embankment is 3 feet lower and thus will also meet criteria for those two stability cases. A complete stability analysis will be furnished in the Feature DM on the Soo Line Railroad Embankment.

56. SETTLEMENT OF EMBANKMENT FOUNDATION SOILS

The majority of the river alluvium is high plasticity (CH) clays. These clays are highly compressible, but the loading and other factors are such that settlement of the embankment will be relatively small. Since the existing embankment occupies about 45 percent of the volume of the total embankment, and since 5 to 7 feet of the pervious fill will be placed underwater, effective stress increase in the foundation soils will be significantly less than if the complete embankment was constructed at one time and underwater placement was not involved. Under present conditions the river alluvium is also preconsolidated to some extent because of the reduction in effective stress caused by the submergence of the upper zone of the river alluvium by the Lake Darling pool. This preconsolidation also helps to reduce the settlement. Calculations indicate that construction of the raised embankment will cause about 5 inches of settlement at the centerline of the existing embankment and about 12 inches of settlement at the centerline of the raised embankment. settlement is considered sufficient to justify locating the new bridge in the right abutment where the fill height will be less and the bridge can be founded on the much stronger glacial till.

57. PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF REQUIRED EXCAVATION AND BORROW

The 109,510 cubic yards of pervious fill required to construct the portion of the main embankment below elevation 1597.0 can be obtained from a sand and gravel terrace deposit on the right bank just upstream of the embankment. The 288,700 cubic yards of required excavation contains sufficient glacial till to provide the 105,810 cubic yards of random fill required to complete the main embankment. Present plans are to waste the 182,890 cubic yards of excess excavation along the right abutment. However, consideration will be given to the possibility of using some of the excess excavation as random fill for the State Highway 28 road raise which is about 1 mile upstream of the Soo Line crossing.

ROAD RAISES - STATE HIGHWAY 28 AND FAS ROUTES 3809 AND 3828

58. These road relocations have been grouped together for discussion purposes since the raises will be relatively small and embankment designs will be similar. FAS 3809 (old FAS 729) and State Highway 28 are northsouth roads that cross the Souris River valley 3 miles north of State Highway 5 and 1 mile north of the Soo Line crossing, respectively. FAS 3828 (old FAS 471) is an east-west road that crosses the Souris River valley 2-1/2 miles south of the Soo Line crossing. State Highway 28 and FAS 3828 will be raised to elevation 1607.0 to decrease the frequency of inundation. The maximum embankment raise will be about 2 feet for State Highway 28 and about 5 feet for FAS 3828. The centerlines of the raised embankments will coincide with the centerlines of the existing embankments to the maximum extent practical in order to minimize settlements and fill quantities. Although subsurface data at these sites is lacking, it is believed that 1V on 3H slopes will provide stable embankments and that settlements caused by the relatively small raises will not be excessive. The slopes of the embankments will be riprapped to provide protection from wave action. Fill for the embankments will be obtained from borrow areas since there will be no significant amount of required excavation at the road raises. Random fill can be obtained from glacial till deposits at either end of the road raises. Pervious fill will be required for those portions of the State Highway 28 and FAS 3828 embankments below elevation 1597 since the two roads cross Lake Darling. The pervious fill can be obtained from sand and gravel terrace deposits at the right abutment of both raises. A new bridge will be constructed to replace the existing bridge on State Highway 28. On FAS route 3828 the superstructure of the existing bridge will be raised to elevation 1608.5. Prior to the preparation of the Feature DM on these road raises, boring and testing will be required to obtain the soil parameters needed for final design of the embankments and the new bridge on State Highway 28. The plan view for State Highway 28 and FAS route 3828 are shown on Plates B-23 and B-24, respectively. These two roads will not be scheduled for simultaneous construction because of their proximity to each other and the need to provide alternate routes for construction detours. Improvements of FAS route 3809 will consist of placing 4 inches of new stabilized aggregate surfacing and placing riprap and bedding on the existing embankment slopes to provide wave protection when Lake Darling is high. Additional design and analyses will be included in the Feature DMs on the road relocations.

STATE HIGHWAY NO. 5 ROAD RAISE

- 59. State Highway 5 is the major east-west highway crossing over the Souris River in the reach between the Canadian border and Lake Darling Dam. Present plans call for raising the crossing from about elevation 1605.0 to a minimum elevation of 1607.5. Two spans will be added to the existing bridge and the bridge deck will be raised to provide a roadway surface elevation of 1610.5. It is assumed that an older Highway 5 bridge, which is still in place just upstream of the present bridge, can be used to detour traffic around the present bridge while required modifications are made. The remaining embankment will be raised by raising 1/2 of the embankment at a time, thus keeping one lane open for traffic. The plan, profile, and sections for the raise are shown on Plate B-25. The embankment will be constructed of random fill and will have a top width of 40 feet with 1V on 3H side slopes. Prior to fill placement the existing ground will be stripped 6 inches. Upstream and downstream slope protection will consist of 18 inches of riprap placed on 9 inches of bedding. The existing pavement will be removed and replaced by a bituminous paved surface 32 feet wide. Existing borings at the site indicate that the river alluvium has a maximum depth of 60 feet and consists primarily of low to high plasticity clays. Available strength data for the river alluvium has been summarized on Plate B-27. The random fill for the embankment will consist of glacial till obtained from a borrow area on the right abutment. Remolded strength parameters are summarized on Plate B-26. A partial stability analysis was run on this embankment in Phase II GDM No. 2, entitled, "Flood Control Burlington Dam," which indicated satisfactory factors of safety for the embankment at a top elevation 1626.0. Since plans currently call for an embankment with a top elevation that varies from 1607.5 to 1610.5, no stability problems are anticipated. The reference cited previously indicated that 20 inches of settlement would occur if the embankment were raised to elevation 1626.0 (a 21-foot raise). Current plans call for a raise of only 2.5 to 5.0 feet, and thus much smaller settlements are anticipated. Detailed analyses of the embankment will be furnished in the Feature DM on Highway 5.
- 60. A total of 38,960 cubic yards of random fill is required to construct the embankment and detour. Only about 10,920 cubic yards of this total will be obtained from required excavation. The remaining 28,040 cubic yards of random fill will be obtained from a borrow area on the right abutment. About 88,680 cubic yards of channel excavation will be required for the new bridge; however, the channel excavation will be primarily river alluvium that is too wet for use as random fill. Channel excavation that is unsuitable for embankment fill will be disposed along the right valley wall upstream and/or downstream of the embankment.

ECKERT RANCH AND MCKINNEY CEMETERY LEVEES

61. These two sites have been grouped together for discussion purposes since the levee designs at each site will be similar. Plate B-29 shows the proposed plan for Eckert Ranch, and Plate B-31 shows the plan,

boring log, and section for McKinney Cemetery. Borings for Eckert Ranch are shown on Plate B-30. The Eckert Ranch site is on the left side of the valley about 2 miles north of the Lake Darling Dam, while the McKinney Cemetery is located 1/2 mile south of State Highway No. 5. Each site will be protected from the increase in the Lake Darling pool by a levee. The levees will have a top elevation of about 1610.0, with 1V on 3H side slopes. Although some subsurface data has been obtained for each site, no testing is available. Consequently, no stability or settlement analyses have been completed. However, it is believed that 1V on 3H slopes will provide stable embankments and that only minor settlements will occur. The riverward slopes of the levees will be riprapped to provide protection from wave action. Required borrow will be obtained from the glacial till deposits on the valley walls. Further testing, design and analysis will be presented in the Feature DM for each site.

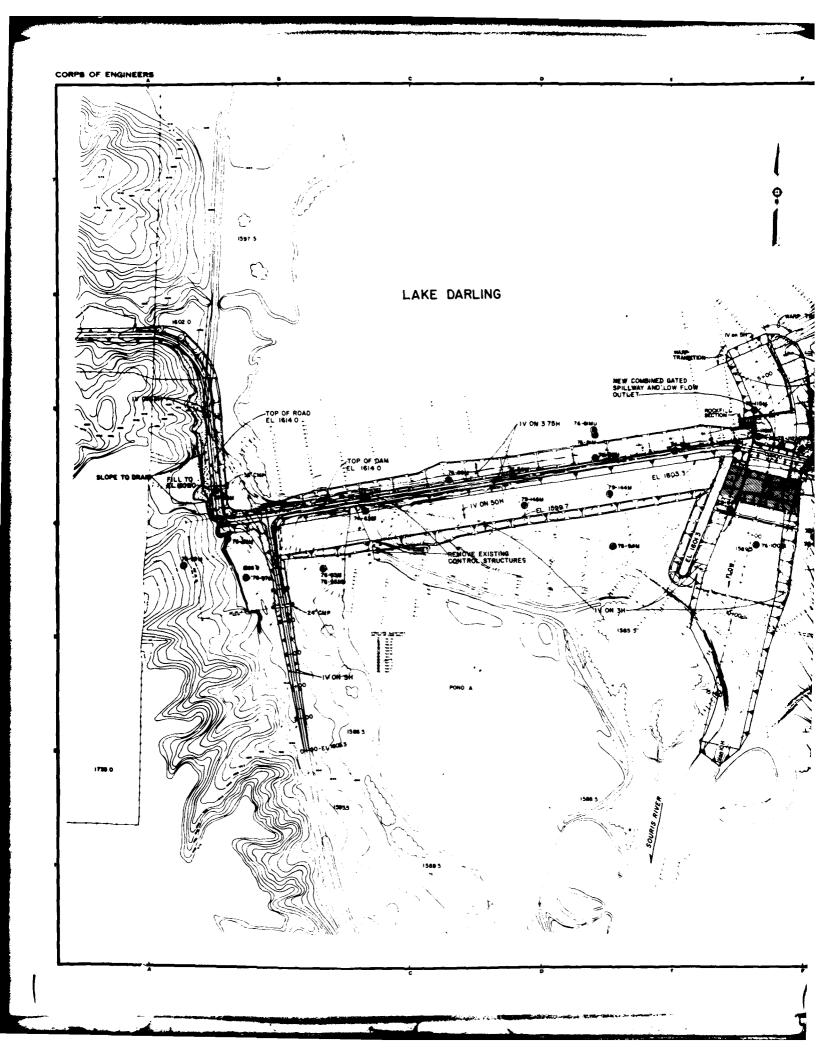
RENVILLE COUNTY PARK

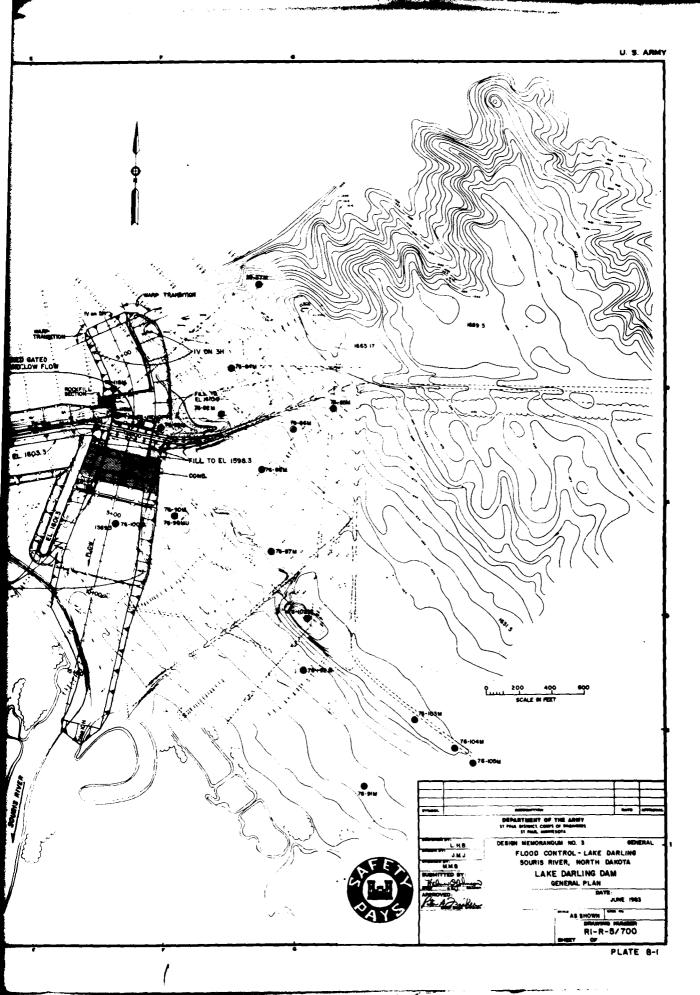
62. Renville County Park is located about 2-1/2 miles north of State Highway No. 5. Present plans are to protect the area with a levee and a cut-off channel. The plan for Renville County Park is shown on Plate B-32. The levee will be constructed to elevation 1610.0, with 1V on 3H side slopes. The riverward levee slope will be riprapped to provide protection from wave action. Slopes of the cut-off channel will be 1V on 3H, and a control structure will be located at the upstream end of the cut-off. Five borings, shown on Plate B-33, have been taken along the proposed alignments. They indicate that much of the material excavated from the cut-off channel can be used to construct the levee. Excavated material that is unsuitable for levee construction will be disposed along the cut-off channel. Required borrow will be obtained from glacial till deposits on the left valley wall. No stability or settlement analyses have been completed to date, but experience indicates that the IV on 3H slopes will be stable, and settlements will be relatively minor. Further testing, design and analysis will be presented in the Feature DM.

BURLINGTON TO MINOT LEVEES

- 63. Several residential areas below Lake Darling will require protection from the discharges of the reservoir under the present operation plan. These sites are as follows:
 - a. Johnson's Addition
 - b. Brooks' Addition
 - c. Talbot's Nursery
 - d. Country Club Acres
 - e. Robinwood Estates
 - f. Kings Court
 - g. Rostad's Addition
 - h. Tierrecito Vallejo
 - i. Sawyer

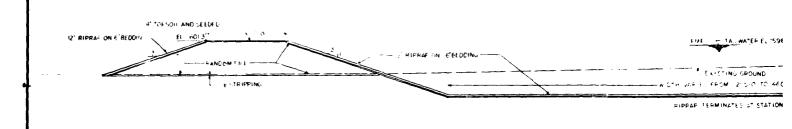
Plans for sites 1 through 8 are shown on Plates B-34 through B-40. The plan for site 9 is shown on Plate B-42. Each site will be protected with a levee with 1V on 3H side slopes. Some borings have been taken at each site and are shown on Plates B-41 and B-43. There is no test data available, therefore, no stability analyses or settlement computations have been performed. However, past experience in the area indicates that the embankments will be stable and settlements will be relatively minor. Required borrow for construction of the levees can be obtained from the glacial till deposits on either valley wall. Further boring, testing, design and analysis will be completed for each site in the appropriate Feature DM.





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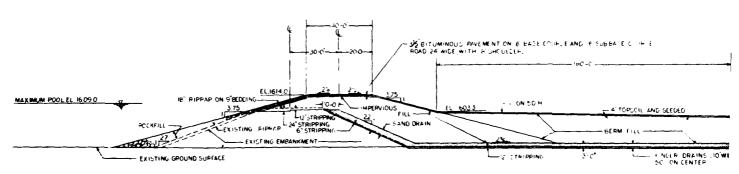
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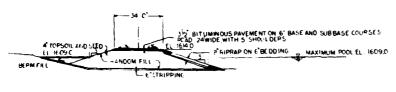
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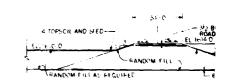
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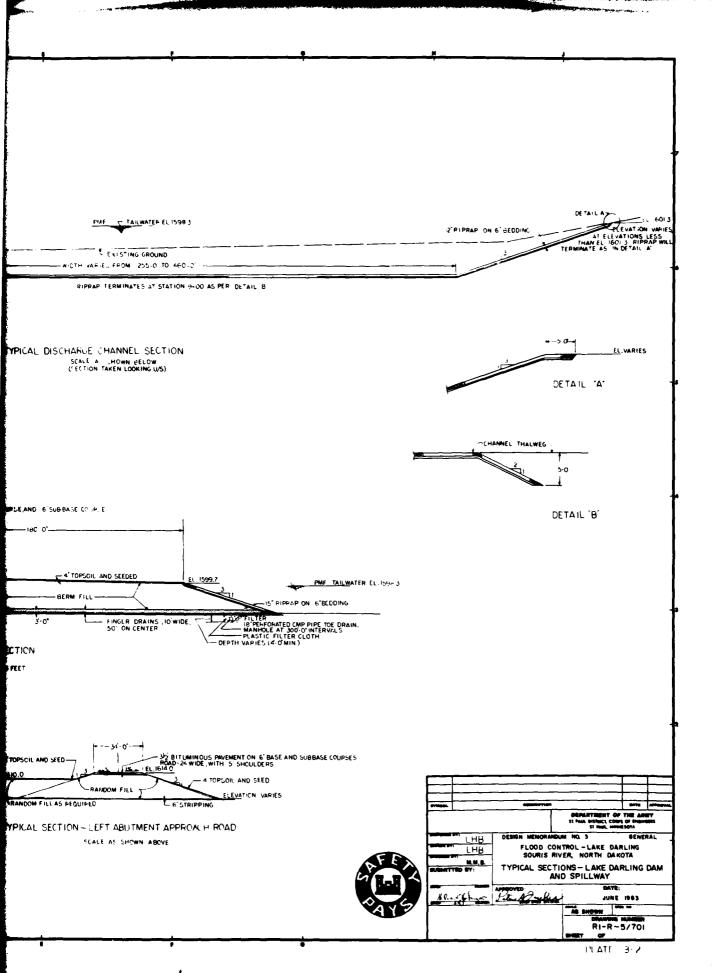
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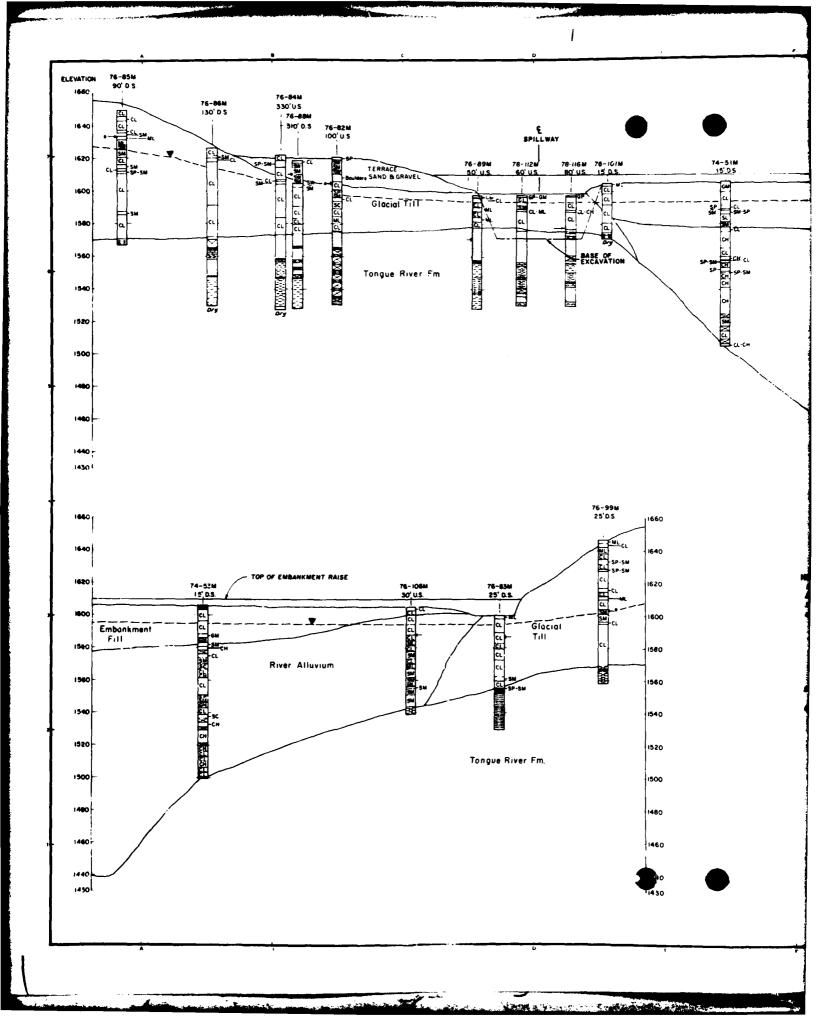


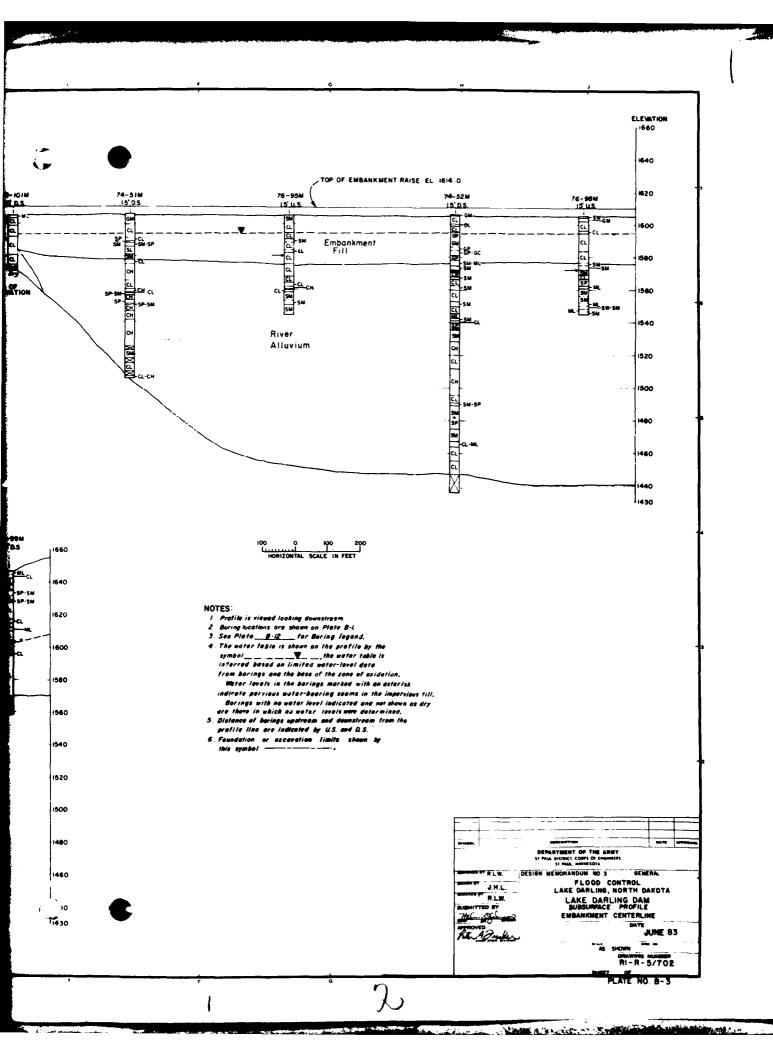
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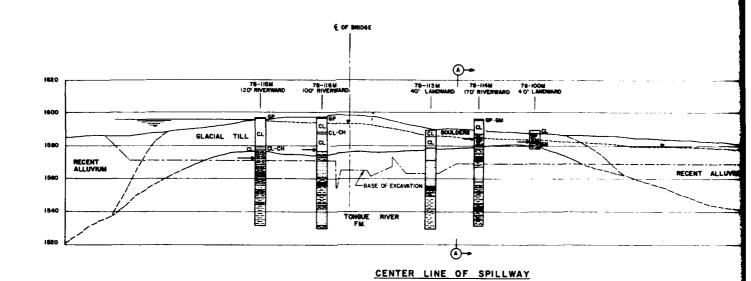


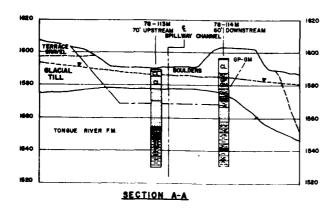
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NOTES:

- l. Foundation and excavation limits shown by dashed lines.
- 2 Water table explained on plate 8-3

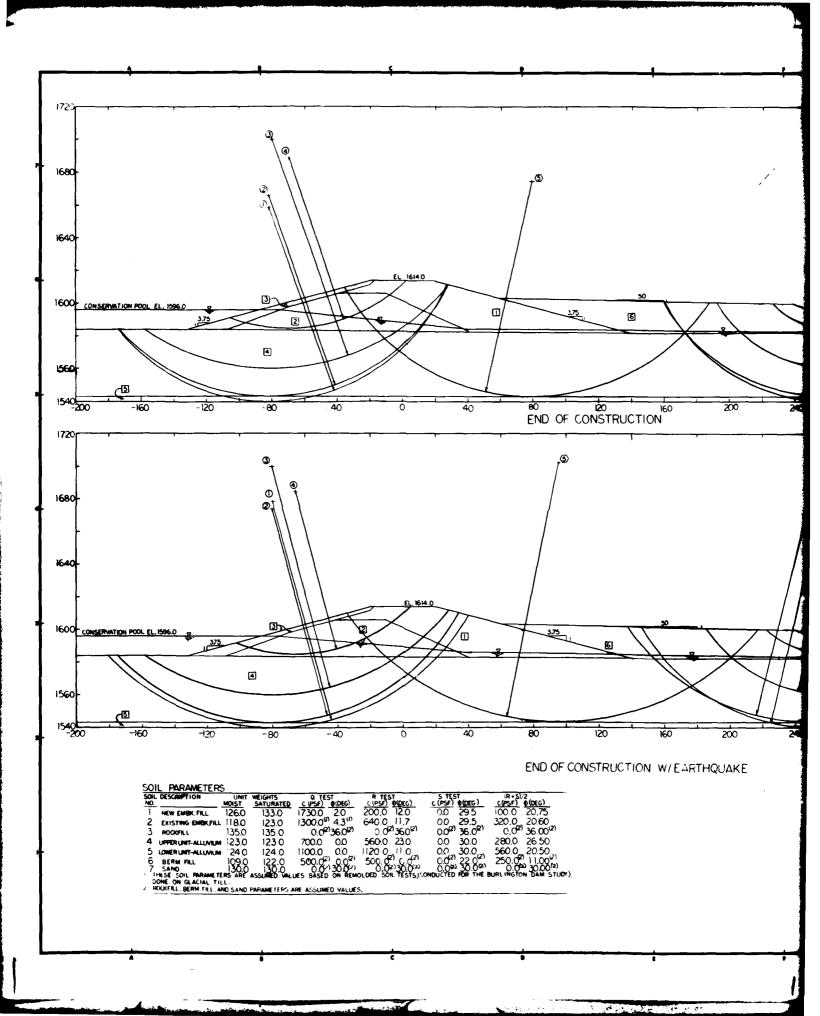
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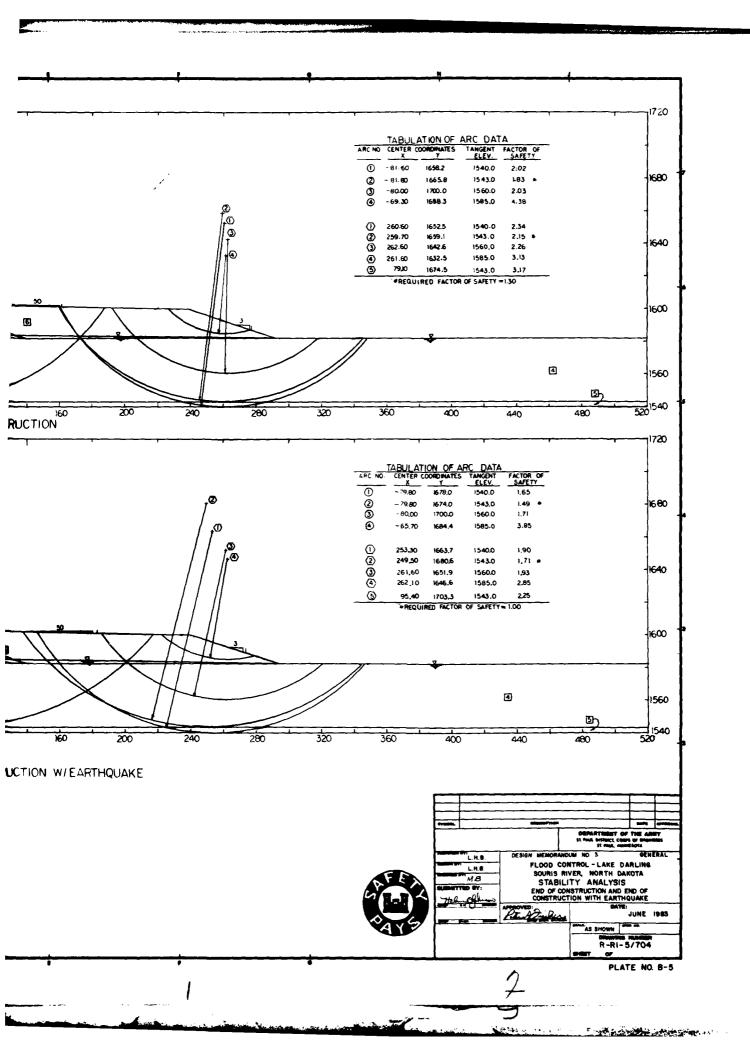


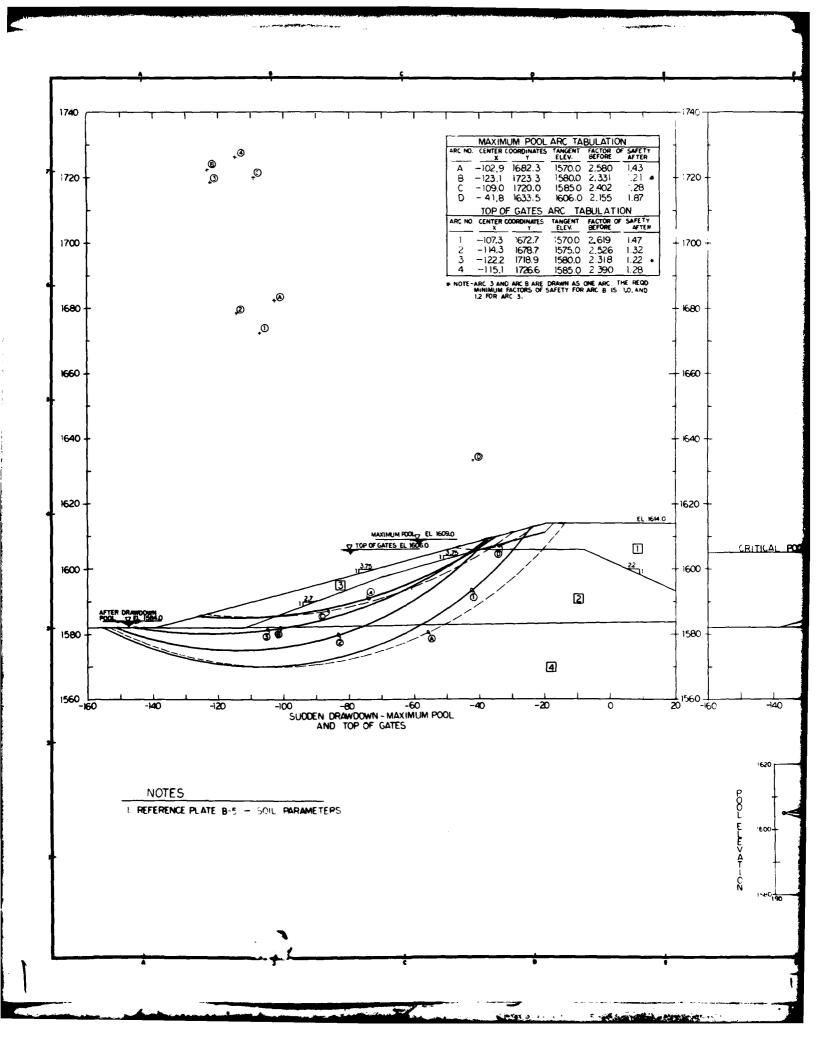
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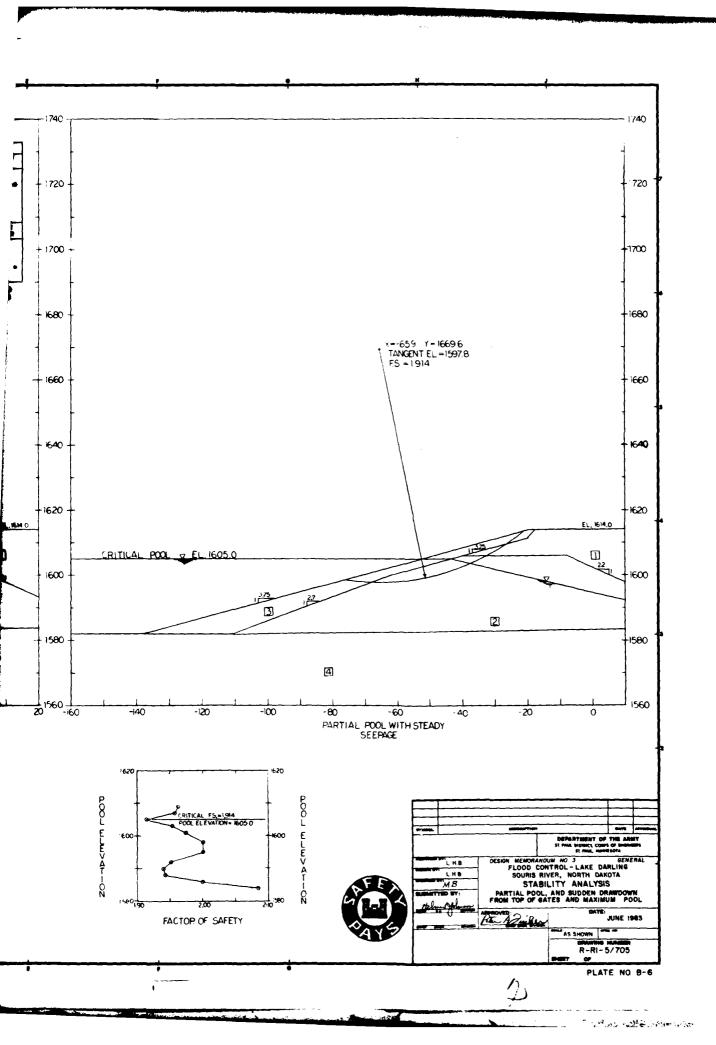
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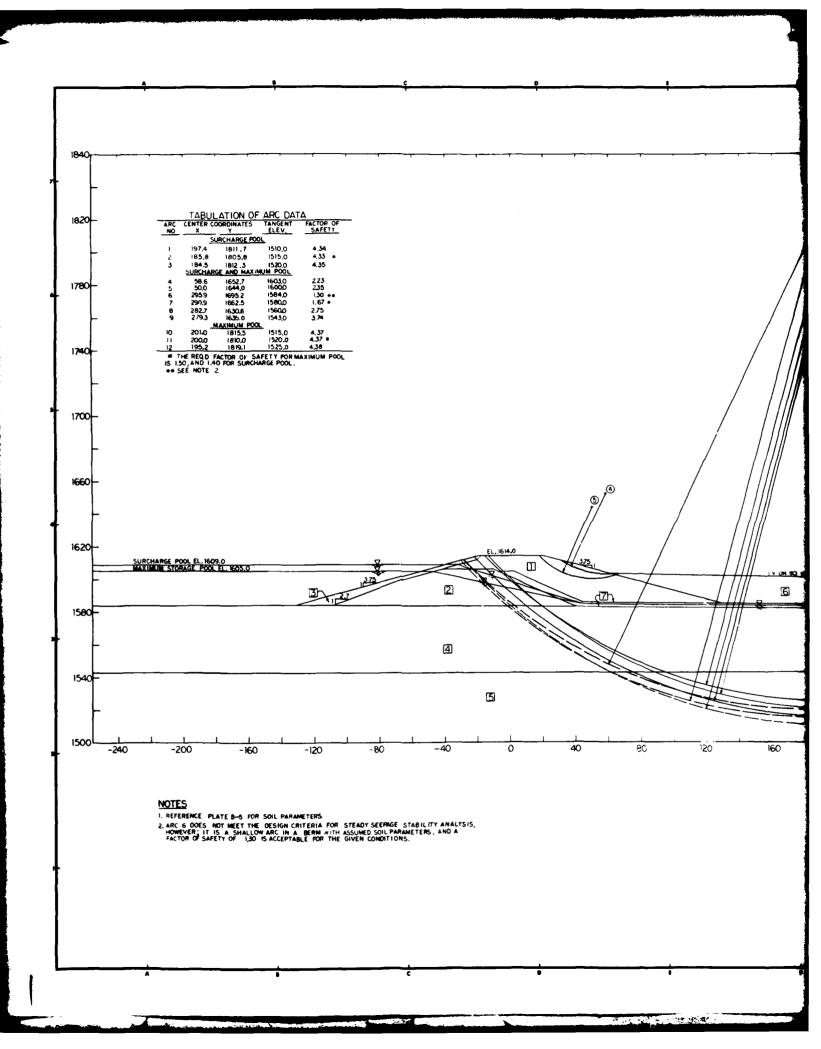
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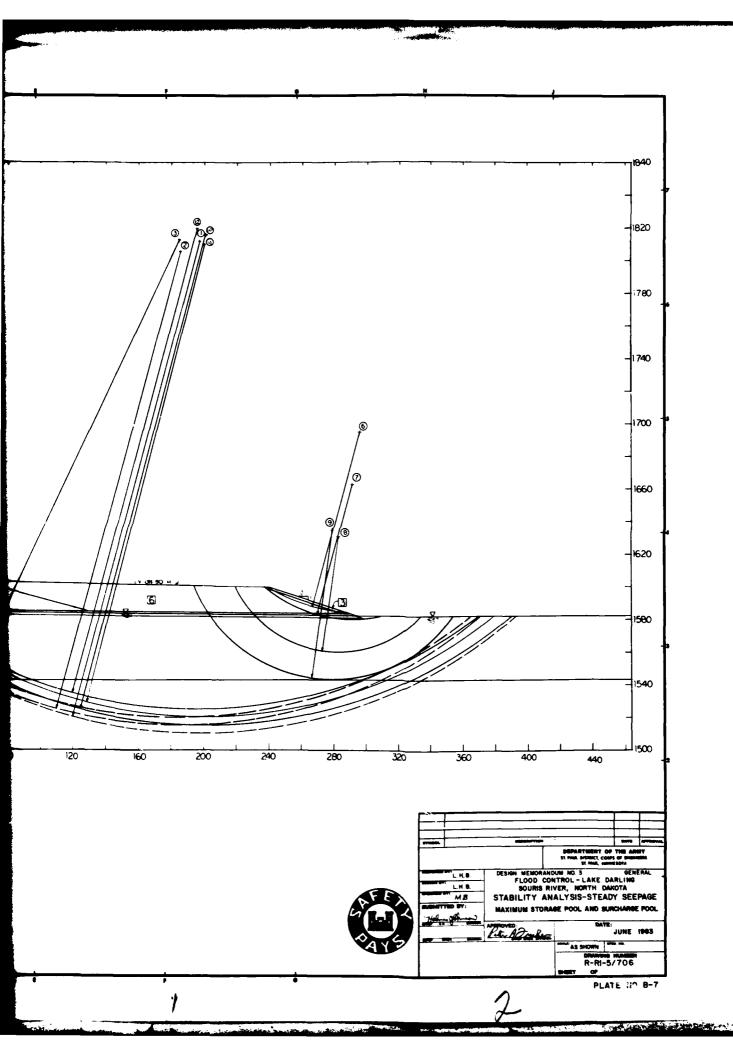






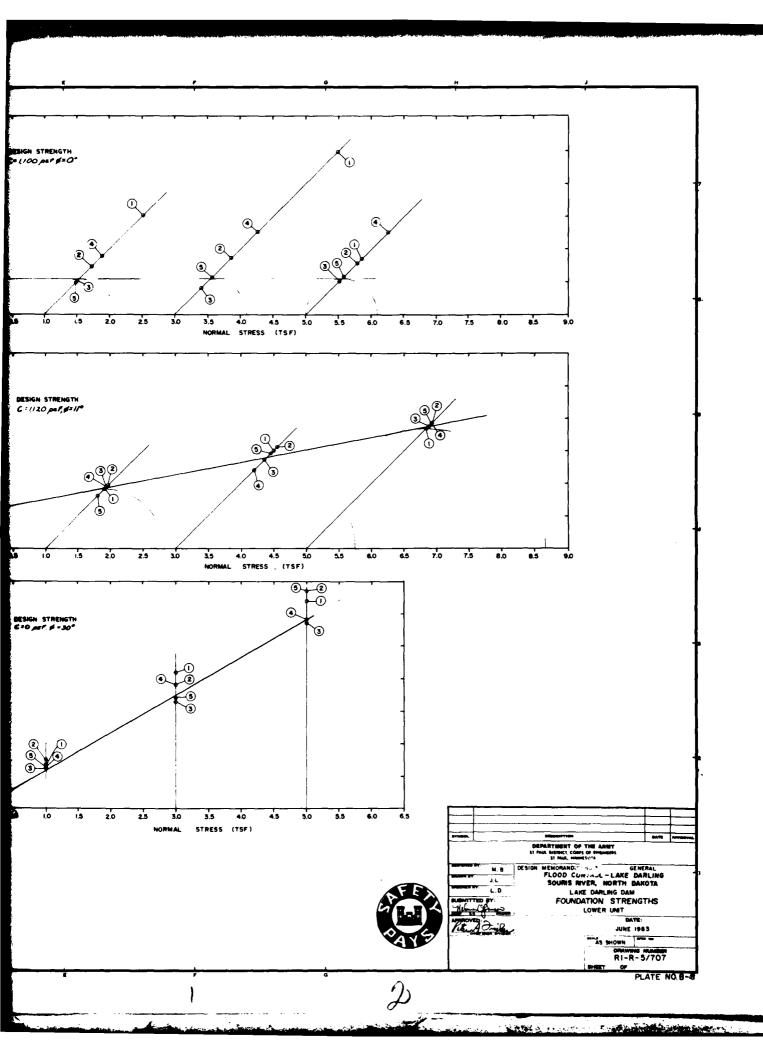




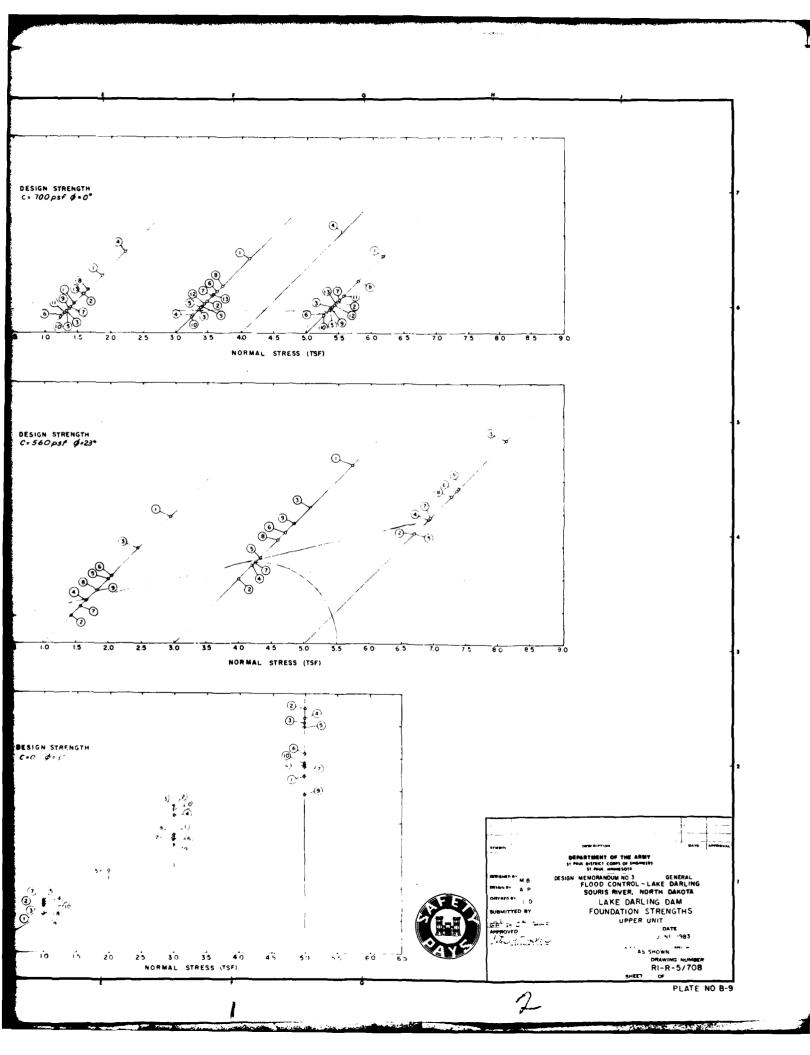


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	Q-TESTS	(1) 74 62M S-3 237 29 17 0643 997 (2) 74-62M S-4 223 25 19 0670 997 (3) 74-63M S-5 216 29 15 0653 900 (4) 74-63M S-8 16-9 24 19 0495 920 (5) 74-63M S-12 230 27 16 0640 98 3 (6) 76-81M S-1 39-6 34 17 163 90-3 (7) 76-81M S-3 27-5 29 15 0767 93-3 (9) 76-81M S-3 27-5 29 15 0767 93-3 (10) 76-93M S-1 27-5 50 19 0753 98-0 (10) 76-93M S-1 27-5 50 19 0753 98-0 (10) 76-93M S-2 27-3 26 14 0767 98-3 (11) 76-93M S-3 21-2 24 13 C-577 97-3 (12) 76-93M S-3 21-2 24 13 C-577 97-3 (13) 76-93M S-3 21-2 24 13 C-577 97-3 (14) 76-93M S-3 21-2 24 13 C-577 97-3	DESIGN STRENGTH C= 700 psf 0 = 0 15 05
TEST BORING NO. NO. NO. CONTENT LIQUID PLASTIC AVG VOIDS NITTIAL STUBBATION NO. NO. NO. 174-62M S-3 248 29 17 0687 970 (2) 74-62M S-4 185 25 19 0560 867 (3) 74-63M S-8 198 24 19 0617 867 (4) 74-63M S-12 213 27 16 0610 963 (5) 74-63M S-15 203 25 18 0567 963 (6) 76-81M S-1 292 34 17 0913 857 (7) 76-81M S-1 292 34 17 0913 857 (8) 76-81M S-1 292 34 17 0913 857 (9) 76-81M S-1 292 34 17 0913 857 (9) 76-81M S-1 292 34 17 0913 857 (10) 15 20 25 30 35 (10) 15 20 25 25 30 (10) 15 20 25 25 30 (10) 15 20 25 25 30 (10) 15 20 25 25 30 (10) 15 20 25 25 3	R-TESTS	(1) 74-62M S-3 241 29 17 U635 1000 (2) 74-63M S-5 217 29 15 0657 903 (3) 74-63M S-12 22 6 27 16 0627 98.0 (4) 76-81M S-1 473 34 17 1350 903 (3) 76-91M S-2 28.0 45 24 0880 88.3 (6) 76-81M S-3 62 27 15 0677 1000 (7) 76-81M S-4 377 44 21 1027 98.7	DESIGN STRENGTH C = 560 psf d = 23* 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 7, 5 2 8 3 4 6 05		NO. NO. NO. NO. CONTENT LIMIT LIMIT RATIO SATURATION (1) 74-62M S-3 248 29 17 0687 970 (2) 74-62M S-4 185 25 19 0560 867 (3) 74-63M S-8 198 24 19 0617 867 (4) 74-63M S-12 213 27 16 0610 963 (5) 74-63M S-15 203 25 18 0567 963 (6) 76-81M S-1 292 34 17 0913 857 (7) 76-81M S-2 297 45 24 0990 823	DESIGN STRENGTH 30 C=C d=: 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 10



R - TESTS

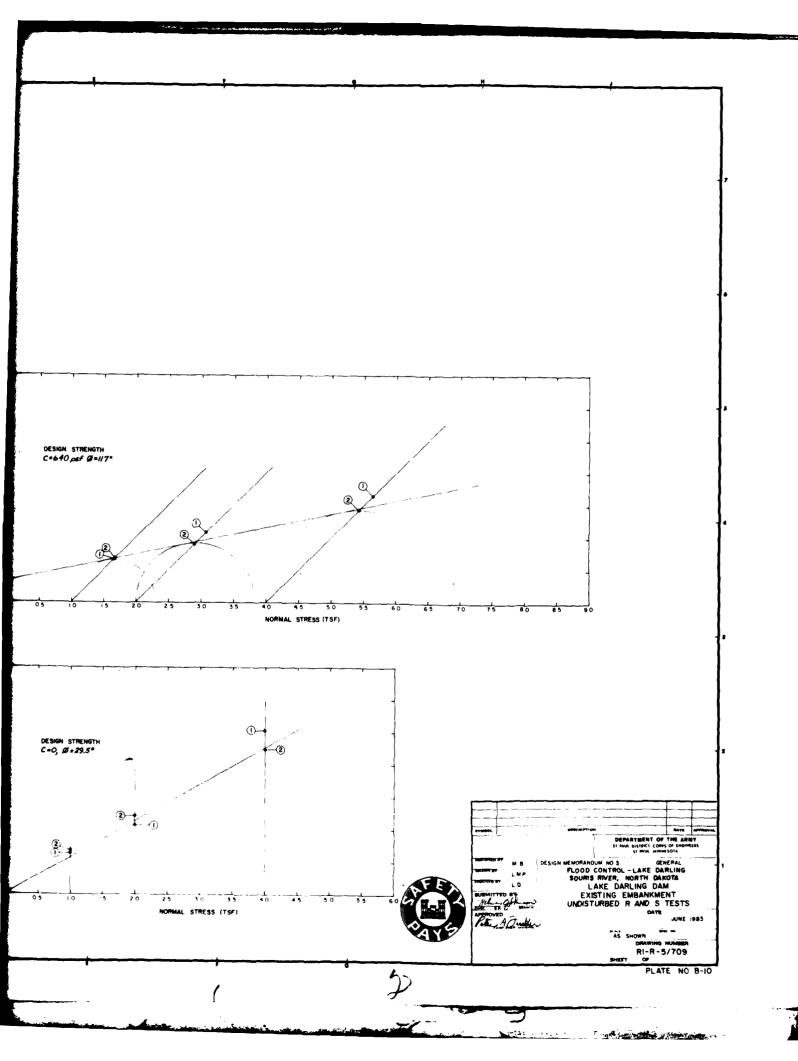
BORING NO	SAMPLE NO	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	VOIO RATIO	INITIAL SATURATION (%)
74-62M	1	19.9	41	15	0 637	63 3
74-62M	2	25 4	45	19	0 857	79 7
 				 		
 				t		
· ·		1		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
	74-62M	74~62M	BORING NO SAMPLE NO CONTENT (%) 19 9	BORING NO SAMPLE NO CONTENT (%) LIMIT		

	3 0	
SF)	2 5	DESIGN STRENGTH C=640 psf G=1/7°
TRESS (T)	20	/
SHEAR STRESS (TSF)	15	
	1.0	
	05	
	0	05 10 15 20 25 30

S-TESTS

BORING NO	SAMPLE NO	CONTENT (%)	LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	VOID RATIO	SATURATION (%)
74-62M		19 4	41	15	0773	673
74-62M	2	209	45	19	0700	817
				†		1
				1		1
						
						1
						1
	74-62M	74-62M	BORING NO SAMPLE NO CONTENT (%)	BORING NO SAMPLE NO CONTENT CIGOTO LIMIT T4-62M 1 19.4 41	BORING NO SAMPLE NO CONTENT LIMIT LIMIT LIMIT	BORING NO SAMPLE NO CONTENT LIMIT LIMIT RATIO

	3 5	Γ		,
	3 0	}		
æ	2 5	-	DESIGN STRENGTH	
SHEAR STRESS (TSF)	2 0	-	C=0, Ø=29.5°	
SHEAR ST	15	+	?••	
	10	-	.	1
	0 5	-	8 • I	
	0	L	05 10 20 25 NORMAL S	TRESS





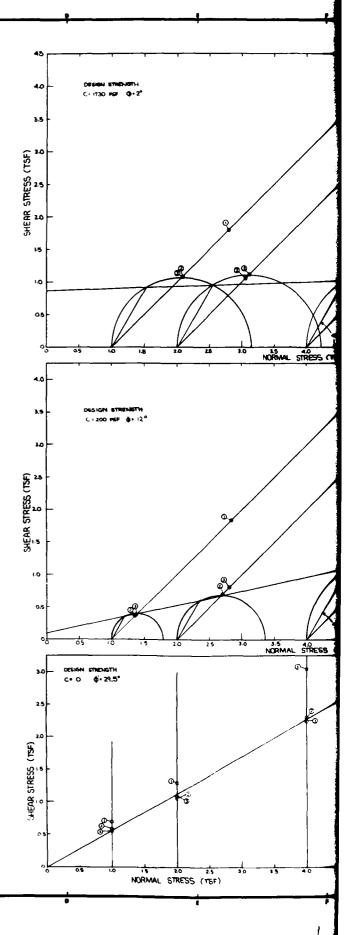
TEST NO.	BORING No.	SAMPLE NO:	LIMIT	PLASTIC	M.C (%)	M.C. (%)
0	78-117M	13+14	26	14	8.1	8.0
0	78-117M	15+ Ke	42	14	15.5	15.1
3	78-117M	17+18+1A	41	27	15.3	15.6

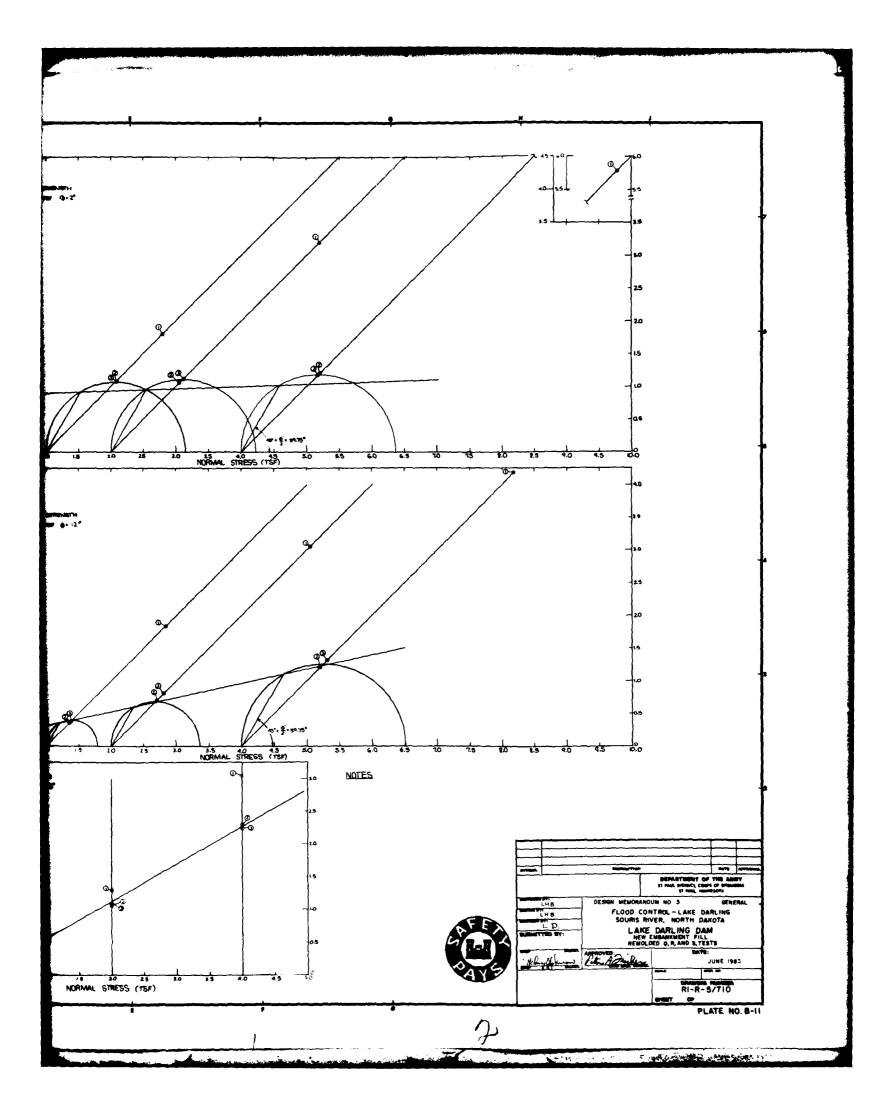
R-TEST

TEST NO	BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	LIGUID	PLASTIC	OPTIMUM M.C. (%)	SAMPLE M.C. (%)
0	78-117M	13+14	26	14	8.1	8.3
@	78-117M	15+16	42	14	15.5	15.4
3	78-117M	17+19+19	41	27	15.3	16.2

S-TEST

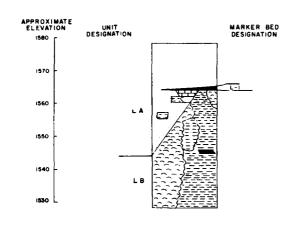
TEST NO	BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO	LIGUID	PLASTIC	MC. (%)	
0	78-117M	13+14	26	14	8.1	8.3
0	78-117M	15+ Ko	42	14	15.5	15.9
3	79-117M	17+18+19	41	27	15.3	16.7





LAKE DARLING DAMSITE TONGUE RIVER FORMATION

PRELIMINARY GFOLOGIC COLUMN, LEFT ABUTMENT



LEGEND



MATERIAL CLASSIFIED AS SHALE CONSISTS PREDOMINESTLY OF CLAY A SIZED PARTICLES AND VARIES FROM A CLAY WITH NO APPARENT SHALE. THE JUNE TO AN INDURATIC CLAY WITH SUBHIT PROSELLTY OR SHALE STRUCTURE. THE SHIESD MATERIAL SHEERALY MASSIVE IN APPARENTAL BUT MAY CONTAIN SHLY OR FIRST SAND LARMARE MET HAVE LARMAN BOMINATE. THE MET HAVE LARMAN SHIP OF THE SHIP SHALE SHEERALY SOFT TO VERY SOFT, MOST, CLASSIFIC A CAMMATED STITCHE. THE SHIPS SHALE INSTAINS CARRONN SHIPS IN COMMITTEE OF THE PROSENCE OF THE SHIPS SHALE SHALE



MATERIAL CLASSIFIED AS LAMINATED DUTSTONE TO GRADATIONAL BETWEEN DHALE AND MOMOGENEOUS SILTSTONE SILT LAMINAE AND THIN SEAMS JATO À FEW NOMES THICK PREDOMINATE BUT ARE LATERBEDDED WITH CLAY AND LICATY OF EXAMONING HEARTENAL TO GENERALLY SOFT, MOIST, "FRABLE IN SILT SEAMS AND BRITTLE IN CLAY LAMINAE, DESAM OR ORAY AND OFTEN CONTACT AND AND AND BRITTLE IN CLAY LAMINAE, DESAM OR THE MATERIAL BECOMES MODERATELY HAPD WITH A CHALAY TO FRIBALE SUFFACE OF ED PECLS? CLAY BE BROKEN EASILY SY HAND. THE SERGEM MATERIAL SECONDS AND GLOVEN BASING SY HAND. THE SERGEM MATERIAL SY VARIBLE SOUL AND GLOODY WHEN SCHAPED WITH A KNIFE, THE MATERIAL SLOAKES BAPIOLY WHEN MERSBED IN WATER.



MATERIAL CLASSIFIED AS HOMOSENESUS DICTOTORE CONTAINS SIGNIFICANT PROPORTIONS OF SILT AND CLAY, BUT THE CONSTITUENT MATERIALS FORM IN HIMMOLENESUS MASS PATHER THAN COMSPICUOUS SEAMS ON LAMINAGE. THE FRESH MATERIALS SECTIONS SELECTIVE CRESSIVE CONTRIBUTION OF AN AND CHAIR SECOND FRIENDS. THE THORISM WITH A CONTRIBUTION OF AND CONTRIBUTION OF AN AND CHAIR SECOND MATERIALS OF COMMENS THE TROPH MATERIALS SOLD WHEN SCRAFED WITH A WAYER, IPON DRIVING, HE MATERIAL BECOMES MODERACLY HARD WITH A CHAIR, PRIMADE SUPPORT OF THE THORISM OF THE MATERIAL SCRAFES SUPPORTED THE MATERIAL CLARES SCRAFED IN WATER.



MATERIAL CATHERD AND SANDSTONE, VARIES FROM VEHY FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED AND
TO SEVERALLY SULTY OR CLAYEY, THE CRESH MATERIAL TO EMERALLY VERY 1.41, NONLENEWER,
PRIADELS PROVID TO WELL AND BROWN WITH HAIL FOR SANDSTONE CARLES FROM A HOMOGENEIUS
MASS WITH NO PERCEPTIBLE BEDDING TO THIN BEDOED SHIPS BEDDED OCCASINAL
SULT OF CLAY SERMS, ARBUNACEOUS NOUGHOUSE AND LIGHTE FRANCHST HE COMMIN.
WITH DRIVEN BY MAND WITH MODERATE PRECISER THE MATERIAL SHAKES SLOWER AND FINE FREED
BROKEN BY MAND WITH MODERATE PRECISER THE MATERIAL SHAKES SLOWER AND FINE FINE FREED.



MATER AL CLASSIFIED AS COMENTED SANDSTONE 15 5 M AR TO THE OTHER HANDSTONE BECCEPT. TOCCURS IN THIN REDS, IS HARD AND TEMESTED WITH SUIJUL



MATERIAL CLASSIFIED AS LIGHTE IS LARBONIZED WOOD OR STHER VEGETAL MATTER, TO SHITE IS MODERATELY HARD TO HARD, BRITT ELESTED AND LARTY OR FRACTURED AND SROWN OR BLACK THE LIGHTE OCCURS IN SIDE THAT PERSONS THER COMPOSERBBLE AREA, DISTORTINGUES SEMIS, LECTED AND HANDOMIS TRESTED PRACMETS, THE FRACTURE CANTES AND HANDOMIS TRESTED PRACMETS, THE FRACTURE CANTES SEAMS ARE WATER TO THE STORM REPORT OF THE STORM SHOWS BY OUTSIDE AREAS.



MATERIAL SHOWN OFFICE BORNEY CASE AND WESTING TO CORRESPOND SET ARBUMETE TOUGHT THE MET AND THE PROPERTY OF THE ARBUMETE CASE TO COME TO COME ARE ARBUMETED TO COME TO COME ARE ARBUMETED TO COME TO COME ARE ARBUMED TO COME THE ARBUMETED TO COME THE TOWN OF THE TOWN OFFICE ARBUMENTS ARBUMENTS.

EXPLANATION OF SEDEDGIC COLUMNS

THE SECURGIC THIS OF THE TOWN, EMAINED FROM A STANDARD MORECTION OF CORE SAMPLES TAKE AS THE APPLICABLE ONLY TO THE TAMED AND AREAD INDICATED. THE OF A PRECIMINARY AFTEMPLAT OF THE MAIL COMPLIATORS OF INTENDED TO SERVE AS A BALL FROM WHICH UNIFORMITY IS BE ACCOMPLISHED. THE LEFAT INS SHOWN ARE APPROXIMAL AS BELL AT ANY OF THAT IS THAN A BELL AT ANY OF THAT IS THAN A PERSON AS A BELL AT ANY OF THAT IS THAN A PERSON AS THE PERSON AS THE PERSON AS THAN A PERSON AS THAN A PERSON AS THE PERSON AS THAN A PERSON AS THE PERSON AS THAN A PERSON AS THE PERSON AS T

THE TOWNIE RIVER FORCE I IN THE A TERMINITER. LEMONT PROPERTY AS MELL AS TERM INJUSTICE THE CHAPTER IN THE TERMINITER OF THE LEMONT THE THE CHAPTER OF THE CHAPTER OF THE CHAPTER OF THE CHAPTER THAN THE CONTINUE THE THE THE CHAPTER THAN THE CONTINUE THE THE CHAPTER THAN THE CONTINUE THE THE CHAPTER THAN THE CONTINUE THE PROPERTY OF THE CHAPTER OF THE

LEGEND FOR BOR

TONGUE RIVER FM	
SHALE	
CAMINATED SHITSTONE	
HONOGINEOUS SILTSTONE	THE SEMPLES SHOWN IN
SANDSTONE	SOR NO TO THE SENERAL SHOWN UN THE GEOLOG SEECR PERSONS ARE SH
CEMBETED SANDSTINE	UF THE POP NO STAFF.
CARBONATE CONCRETIONS	
NATURAL BHEAKS IN THE	CORE INDICATES CLOSELY
SE LOCATION OF JOINT AIR	TH DEGREE OF C.P.
LOCATION OF SLICHENSIDE	E WITH DELPLE FUE
FRACTURED ZONE	
ZONE OF LOST CORE	
L'S MARKER BED DENTIFE	CATION
11	LD UNIT DESIGNATION

GENERAL NOTES

- PERCENT CORE RECISENCE & SHOWN TO THE LEFT OF THE BORING TEAFF. UNIESS SPECIFED STRENGS, ALL LONG IS SHACH DIAMETER
- 2 ROCK JUDALITY DESIGNATION F30,15 SHOWN TO THE LEFT OF THE PERCENT RECOVERY COLUMN, R37 TO THE PERCENT RECOVERY COLUMN, R37 TO THE PERCENT ASCORDANY CONTISTINGS OF UNPRACTURED PICCES GREATER THAN 0.3 FOOT IN LENGTH.
- 3 NOTES PERTAINING TO & SPECIFIC BORING ARE SHOWN CELOW THE BORING STAFF
- 4 NOTES PERTAINING TO ALL BORINGS IN A SERVES OF BORINGS ARE SHOWN ON THE SHEET WITH THE FIRST BORING OF THAT

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS 2:50 ON THE BUR NO LOSS

PERTAMEAND OTHER CORPS IS CHINNEERSTRAND TO TO TORS A UNITED MONOGENEOUS CONSTITUENT PART OF TORS A UNITED STATE OF THE PROPERTY BLEET OF THE PROPERTY BLE

MADS NET COMPOSENT DEDS ON A PREST THICK MADS NET COMPOSENT DESCRIPTION OF THE THICK MADS NET COMPOSENT DESCRIPTION OF THE THICK MADS NET COMPOSENT DESCRIPTION OF THE THICK PROPERTY OF THE TABLE TO THE THICK PROPERTY OF THE THICK PROPERTY OF

EXPLANATION OF GEOLOGIC COLUMNS

THE DEDUCTION OF THE TOMBLE RIVER FORMATION WERE DESECTED ENTRELY FROM 7 DAM. INSPECTION OF CORE SAMPLES TAKEN AT THE BURLINGTON DAMSITE AND ARE APPLICABLE DALY TO THE MMEDIATE AREAS INDICATED. THE COLUMNS RERE DEVELOPED AS PART OF A PRELIMINARY AT TEMPLAT THE TOTAL CORRELATION OF THE DITE BORNOOS. THEY ARE ALSO INTERDED TO SERVE AS A BASE FROM WHICH UNIFORMITY IN SUBSEQUENT CLASSIFICATIONS CAN BE ACCOMPISHED. THE ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE, AND THE ACTUAL COLUMNS.

A BED AT ANY INCENTIONAL MAY TARY CONSIDERABLE FROM THAT ORDING IN THE COLUMNS.

THE TORIGHE RIVER FORWALL IN TO A TERRESTRIAL DEPOSIT KNOWN TO BE HONCY VARIABLE LATERASLY. AS MILL BO VERY ALLY, THIS CHARACTERISTIC IS READLY APPARENT FROM A CASUAL MOMENTS. OF JETS TO WARM ALLY, THIS CHARACTERISTIC IS READLY APPARENT FROM A CASUAL MOMENTS. AT THE CHARACTER AND A CASUAL MATTER AND A CAS

LEGEND FOR BORING LOGS

TONGUE RIVER FM	
SHA'E	
LAMINATED SILTSTONE	
HOMOGENEOUS SILESTONE	THE SYMMOUS SHOWN WITHE BORING STAFF RELATE THE BORING TO THE GENERAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM
SANDSTONE	SHOWN ON THE GENERAL CLASSIFICATION STATEM SHOWN ON THE GEOLOGIC COLUMNS, DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS ARE SHOWN TO THE RIGHT OF THE BOR NO STAFF,
CEMBATED DANDSTINE	
NATURAL DIEARS IN THE	CORE INDICATES CLOSELY
SPACES SHEARS.	- DEGREE OF D.P.
LOCATION OF SLICHENSIDE	E WITH DESMEE OF DIP.
FRACTURED ZONE	
ZONE OF LOST CORE	
- AMARAGE BED ISSURDED	LATION
	LD UNIT DESIGNATION
_	
GENERAL NOTES	
F PERGENT LIRE RESSIENT & 540 BORING STAFF, UNLESS SPECIFI 15 MINCH DIAMETER	
ROCK GRACITY DESIGNATION FOR LEFT OF THE PERCENT RECOVERY RECOVERY CONNISTING OF UNFRA DEFOND IN LENGTH.	D, 15 SHOWN TO THE (COLUMN, RUD 15 THE PERCENT CTURED PICCES GREATER THAN
3 NOTES PERTAINING TO A SPECIFE THE BORING STAFF	S BORING ARE SHOWN BELDW
4 HOTES PERTAINING TO ALL BORING APE SHOWN ON THE SHEET WITH	IGS IN A SERIFS OF DORMES The First Boring of That Series.
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS U. CO.	N THE BORING . 065
THE TONIGOE HIVER FORMATION EXHIBITS BOTH POOR AND SOIL	FS AN "PMMATURE" ROCK THAT HARALTERISTICS - POCK TERMS
EXHIBITS SO'N POCH AND SOIL SUCH AS SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE BORING 1258 MATHER THAN THE	AND SHALE ARE ISES IN THE
CHOICE OF TERMS IN DASED ON PR EITERATINE AND OTHER CORPS OF	EGEDENCE ESTABLISHED IN THE
DEDDING SHAHACTERISTICS	ENGINEERS PROJECTS.
B HOMOGENEQUE - CONST	ITUENT PARTY LLO FORM A UNIFORM MASS WHICH S. D. BY A LACK OF APPAPENT BEDDING, MATERIAL IN WHICH
5 TRATIFICATIO	ON WAS TOU SIGNED TO SEE APPARENT A UNBROKEN GORE
LAMINATES - COMPONE	IBD HOMIGENEOUS. Mi Beds Benerally Less Than Vainch Thick.Sime units
WERE CLASSIF BEDS EL ELDI	IED AS CAMINATED INTERNESS MARY IF THE CHIPCHEST
VERY THIN BELLEGO - COMPANY	ED THE LIMITING THICKNESS OPPONENT STUS BYS " ZINCHES THIN SAT DEUS INCHES TO ITTE THICK
MEDIUM BEDDED -COMP	ONENT DEDS & T . 4 FEET THICK.
MASSIVE - COMPONENT	CHENT DEDS 2 TV4 FEETTHICK. CHENT BESS 3 TO B FEET THICK. BEDS OVER SPEET THICK.
HARDNESS AND UPCHES OF C PLASTIC - GAN BE EASIL	
FRIABLE - GAN DE LASIL	Y RUMBJED WITH F SEERS
VEHY SOFT - ' AN BE !	ASIL - SCRATCHED WITH FIREER LA
50FT - AN BE SCRATCHE	구 WITH 한타들했다.HALL PY BE FASILY 5 - PAT HED WITH HINFE, CAN HOT BE
SCHATCHED W	HTH FINGER NAL ENTING ACTION SCHALIS E
POTRLY LEMENTED - CA LITTLE DIFFI	IN BE RUSHEN A BRINEN SERVE THE WITH JEAR
MUDIRATELY ISHENTE DIFFICULTY	D - CAN BE CRUSHED OR BROKEN BY HALD WITH
T NELL COMESTED CAND	T BE BPORER BY HAND

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TOILS (UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIF CATION SYSTEM) GW WELL BRADED GRAVELS GRAVEL-SAND MIXTURES GP POORLY - GRADED GHAVELS OF GRAVEL - SAND MIXTURES, LITTLE OR NO FINES. GM SILTY SHAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND-SILT MIXTURE, GC CLAYEY GRAVELS, SRAVEL - SAND-CLAY MIXTURE. SW WELL - GRADED BANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS, LITTLE OR NO FINES. SP POORLY - SRADED SANDS OR GRAVELLY SANDS, LITTLE OR NO FIXES SM SILTY SANDS, SAND-SILT MIXTURE, SC CLAYEY SANDS, SAND-CLAY MIXTURES. ML -- NORGANIC SILTS, LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN SO. CL INGREANC SLAYS, L QUID LIMIT LESS THAN SO INGREATING SILTS, LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50. INDEGANIC CLAYS, LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50. UPGANIC SILTS OR CLAYS, COULD KIMIT LESS THAN 50. Or. DRIGANIC SILES OR CLAYS, LIQUID LIMIT SPEATER THAN 50. () H PT PEAT 5 M STRATIFIED MATERIAL WINDLESS - MATER LEVEL ON DATE OF BORING

SOLUTIONS, TA-SIN MACHINE BURING

74-515 MACHINE BURING

74-4817 TEST PLT SERVERAL NOTES.

1 THE LEGIND REPRESENTS WHILE THE BASIC SOIL TYPES, DETAILED INFORMATION IS SHOWN AT THE RIGHT OF THE PHINES LOS.

2 THE NATIONAL WATER THESE TAY PERCENT OF THE DRY WEIGHT IN THOUMA AT THE LEFT OF THE TOOM AS STATE.

3 ATTENDERS LIMITS (LIPID LIMITS (LIPID LIMITS) LIPID LIMITS (LIPID LIMITS).

SECH COURT S SHOWN TO THE EXTREME LEFT OF THE BOPH & STAFF SELFRAL HAMMITH WE GHIS, SAMPLER SIZES AND ENGTHS OF HAM "IR DRIP HEPT USED DLOW SLINT IS, THEREFORE, EXPLAINED IN THE NOTES FOR EACH SCHIES OF BORNINGS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ABOUT
SET PAUL OFFICE CODES OF SHORMED S
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4 52 N 1965/81 5 ° 301 -974 (100 statement) 3.4 5600 st 370° MANUEL

A LOUGH BIT

ACCUSE BIT

B Z * 22°2" 37374444441 (1) 2.4 0 000 948 16 050 21 MADY CLAY MED STIFF, MOIST, WIGHAL-GRY AT EMBEDGED WALL STANKS . 57 UNITED THE HAVE BEDTS SERVING HEST · CL TIAY, MED STIFF MOST, SERVISH - BROWN - FEMBEDOED SMALL GRAVEL 32 #10 PUBMED

7-23- #25- #1 Gam

2-23- #25- #1 Gam

2-23- #25- #1 Gam

3-425- #1 Ga SANCY GRAVEL BUTY Y DENRE MAINT BEDGIN 1505H C BROKEN FRANCHUS 31 -7 ×2.94 % TOLLER X. MALE WASHING BOULDERS SILTY, STIFF, -- OUT, MANISH & SHEDY GRAVEL, CLAYEY, DONSE, CAMP HERLEY SEC CHETY SAND, GRANDLLY, OFLISE, WET, BROWNER CLAY LEWISE CANDY CLAY MOIST GRAY W/ALT OF DE GRANDSCOD VOST FIRER. ADLLER BIT 9M CH " SAND LENSE"S + TRACES 1.6 SILTY SAMO, SOFT, MOIST, MRAY, W/ TRACES OF DECOMPOSED WEST ROOTS , SILTY FINE STAND MED DENSE SAFO, LEAVISH BADWA 00 KE 10 3.3 544 1370 re 27g. - LAY, MOD STIFF, MENST, GRAYISH -BROWN TRACES OF LIME ANDY CLAY, SILTY, MED, ETIFF MOIST, DK GRAY SILTY SAMD, GARMELLY MOD. LOOSE, WET. DK GRAY 2/RICHEN SHELLS 5C DEE CH 214 C1 CI-17 32 V SILTY CLAY, SAMPY, SOFT, MOIST, DK GRAY 5 CLAY, SLIGHTLY BLTY, MOD, STIFF, MOIST, DK GRAY 391 SILTY SAND, DBUSE, MOIST, GRAVISH - BOUNT, PINE TO COMES CAN STIFF MOST, GANN, TRACES OF SAMP + SILT

SILT CAN, STARP MOST, GANN, TRACES OF SAMP + SILT

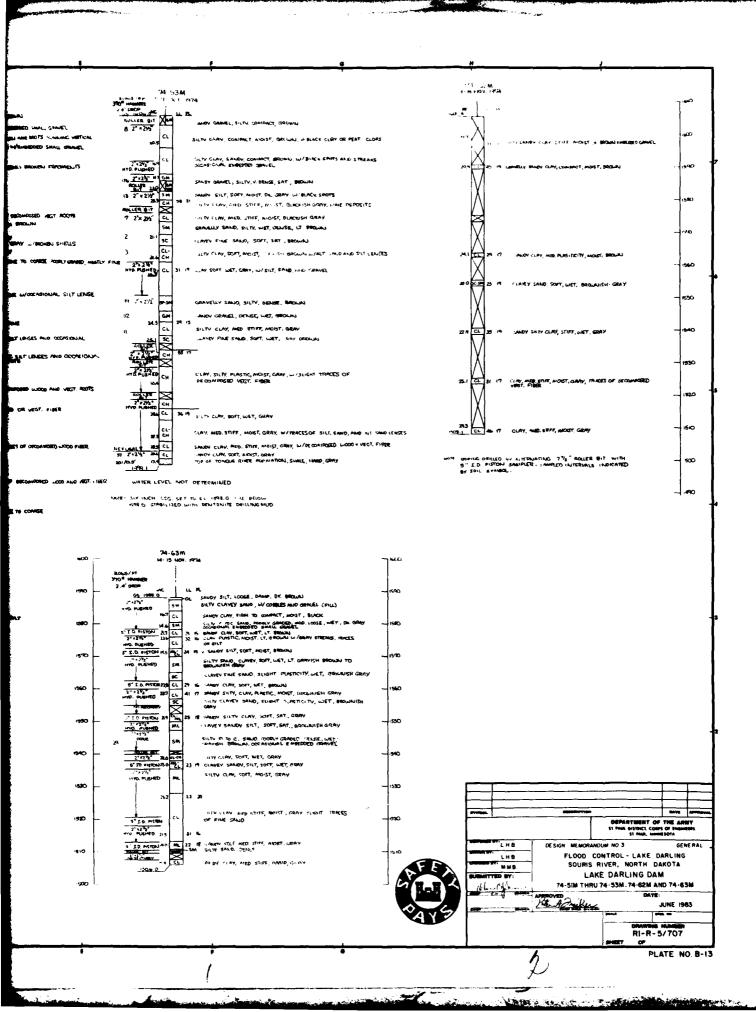
SILT FARE MOST, GANN, TRACES OF SAMP, SILBHT TRACE OF CAN

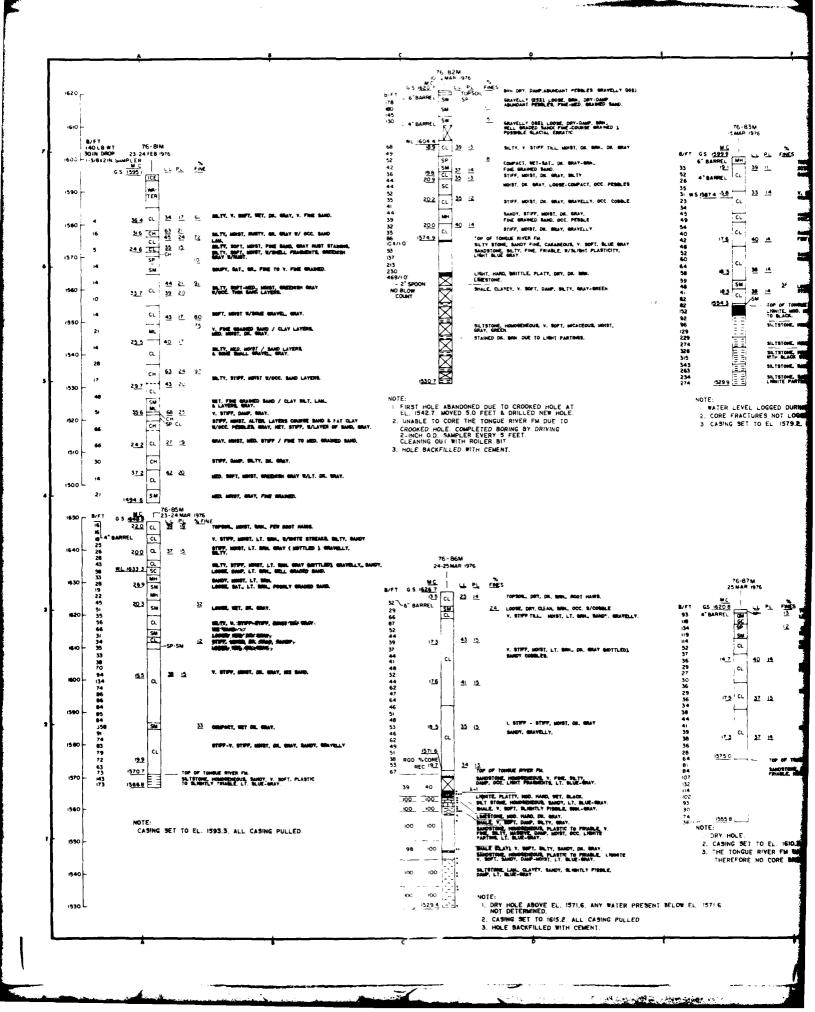
SAMPY CLAY, STIFF, MOST, BACK, LJ/EMBEDDED SAML GENER,

SAMPY CLAY, STIFF, MOST, BACK, LJ/EMBEDDED SAML GENER,

SAMPY CLAY, STIFF, MOST, MOST, GANN, GA 2"2 2 % H70 PLEMED CL la SILTY SAND, MOD DENSE, MOST, FRAY MUSTRY FINE W/OCCASIONAL SILT LENSE 450 41 2 + 2/6 A ** 1 SAMPY CLAY, SILTY, BOST, WET, DK GRAY 11、下型 2 GM CANDY SILT, CLANEY, SOFT, WET, GRAY SILTY SAUD, MOD DELECT SATE, SORN A NOTELY FINE SILTY CLAY LENGE 52 LAY, MED. STIFF, MOIST, DK. GRAV. W/ TRACES OF SALID + SILT L 4 در 50 SILTY CHITY SAND, HOD CHASE WET, DK, GRAY W/ALT, SHT LENSES AND OCCASIONAL THRESCOP SHOULD COMPLETE. CLAY, PLASTIC, MOSET SK SARY, TEACE OF SILT 31 SILTY SAND, MOD BENSE, MOST, DIE WANY W/ALT, SILT LENGES AND OCCASIONAL CHIEDDED LANGEL AND BLACK CHIEMALIC SPOTS ÷30 CLAY, PLASTIC, MOIST, DR. GRAY, TIMOS OF SILT, SPECIES OF ITCOMPOSED VEIST FIRENS 22 4 58 19 STLTY CLAY, PLASTIC, MOIST, DK, SERNY W/DECOMPOSED WICCO AND VEGT. ROOTS POPTE CH 70 2" : 29E 2" - 743" 1520 SITY FINE SAND, SOFT, MOIST, SROWN SOLLER BE Q. SILTY CLAY, SOFT, WET, WANY W/ DECOMPOSED WOOD OR YEST, FIRES 36.19 S'LTY 32 22 26.5 SILTY CLAY, MED. STIFF, MOIST, GRAY 1510 ROLLER DI LAVIPTER MOST, GRAY-BLACK, LIGHTER DEADEITS 1506-6 cı 55 20 1500 25 CL 33 21 WATER LEVEL NOT 33 /* x 1,992* SILTY FINE BAND, MOD, DENSE, MOIST, GRAY SIX INCH COG SET TO EL & HILLY SAND, DENISE, MOIST, BROWN-SRAY, PINE TO COARSE SILTY SAND, DENISE, WET, BLACKISH-GRAY FAME TO CORREE, POORLY GRADED 470 Çı. BILTY CLAY, SOFT, MOIST, GRAY 18 CURY, STIFF, MOIST, WAY 4 3: 19 640 CLAY, STIFF, MOIST, GRAY, BLIGHT TRACES OF GILT 144 SM 2.7 CL S. I D DIZLON C. 4.5 <u>~~.</u> 1570 HYD. PUSHED 1436.0 × WATER LEVEL NOT DETERMINED NOTE- BIX-INCH CSG. SET TO EL. 1598.0 HOLE BELOW 1998.0 STABILIZED WITH BENTONITE DRILLING MUD 5 TO PISTON 7 1530 1520 5 1 D P-5 000 HIS PURHED TO ID PICTON AT

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76-84W 20-22 WAR 976 65 16279 | 1 44 PE -- 620 SP SM Y. STHFF THE MOIST, BRH DR. BRAY & MOTTLED, GRAYELLY FEW BMALL & LANGE COOKLES C. 1620 76 -83M 5MAR 1976 Y STIFF, MOIST, DK. BEN -BRAY, SAMDY, BRAYELLY, LODGE, DRY CLEAR LT BEN, Y FWE-COURSE GRAINED SAMD 39 · CL u Pi 1600 MEL MM 39 33 52 26 V STIFF-STIFF, MOIST TILL DK. SMM_ BRAY SMOTTLED) SAMDY, GRAVELLY 19.4 CL 1 44 16 CL 4" BAFFEL <u> 33 14</u> V. STYF THE HOIST, LT. BRH., LT. BRAY, RUSTY GRAY. L.Y. SMICY-FIRE GRANED WS 1587 4 158 HARD, V STIFF, MOIST, DR. BRAY, BRH SA CL ¥2. 13 ROD % CORE REC c. 7.9 SANDY, Y STIFF, MOIST, DR. GRAY FEW MICA FLAKES, FEW COAL FRAMMENTS 49 14 1572.3 TOP OF TOMBUE RIVER PIL.
SAMDSTONE, HOMOSTINEOUS, SILTY, V. FINE, PRIABLE WITH SLIGHT PLASTICITY,
SLIGHTLY CALCAREOUS, Damp. BLUE-GRAY. SAMPY, STEFF, MOIST, OK. GRAY GRAYELLY 1570 Cr SAMOSTONE, V. SOFT, FRAMER WITH SCHOOL PLAST, X-BEDDED, SKEY V. FINE, DAMP, BLUE-GRAY 38 14 100 100 Q. LIGHTE, MOD. HARD, PLATEY, DRY, BLACK.
CRETISHE, MARD, BRN.-BLK.

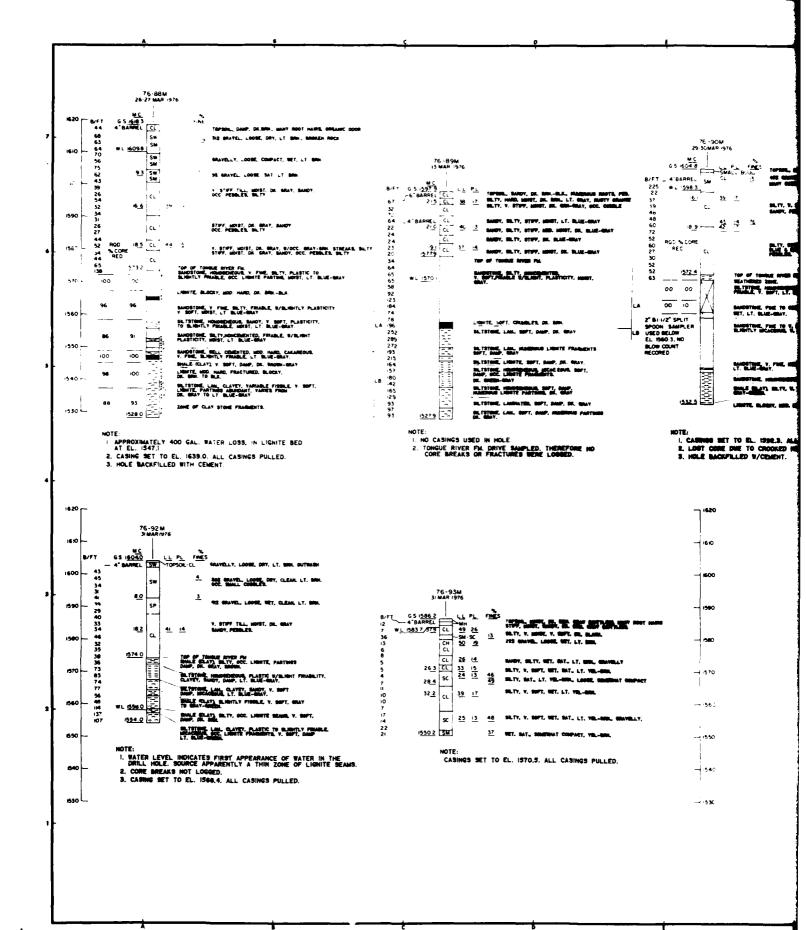
"MALE CLAY) Y. SOFT, GLYCKENBOCK SKLTY, PER LARESTONE
CONCRETIONS, DK. 6847,
SLTSTORE, MORROSTECUR, V. SOFT, SANDY, LYBHITE PARTINGS, GRAY
BRALE CLAY) Y. SOFT, MASSIVE, SKLTY, OCC. LYBHITE PARTINGS,
DAMP, DK. GRAF-DRY. SM CL LODGE, MET-SAT DR. GRAY, FINE-COURSE SAND STIFF, MOIST, DR. GRAY 87 100 ु 🚎 IOP OF TOHBUE RIVER FM.
LIBHITE, MOD. HARD, BRITTLE PLATEY, DRY, DK. BRH
TO BLACK. ∞ ⊨ PREMEDUR, V SOFT, DAMP, LT BLUE-GRA LIGHTE, MOD. HARD, DRY. PLATY, DK. BRH SHALE (CLAY) MASSIVE BLTY, V. SOFT, OCC. LIBBITE PARTINGS, DK. GRAY GORDER LINE LAMBATED SALTSTONE) SILTSTONE, HOMOGENEOUS, V. SOFT, DAMP, GRAY-GREEN ,00 <u>F</u> SETSTONE, HOMORENEOUS, V SOFT, DAMP, BLUE-BRAY BITH BLACK STREAKS. 1540 SILTSTONE, SANDY, V. SOFT, MCACEOUS, BLUE-GRAY SETSTONE, SANDY, V. SOFT LIGNITE PARTINES AND PRAGMENTS, BLUE-GRAY .00 529 9 1530 527 NOTE WATER LEVEL LOGGED DURING DRILLED AS A WATER ENCOUNTER
2. CORE FRACTURES NOT LOGGED.
3. CASING SET TO EL. 1579 2. ALL CASINGS PULLED. NOTE:
1. WATER LEVEL NOT DETERMINED
2. HOLE BACKFILLED WITH CEMENT.
3. CASING SET TO EL. 1606.3. ALL CASING PULLED 1590 NOTES FOR BORINGS 76-8M THROUGH 76-HIM PENETRATION RESISTANCE IS SHOWN TO THE LEFT AT THE BORING STAFF UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, THE NUMBERS REPRESENT THE BLOWS NECESSARY TO ADVANCE A 4 OR 6-INCH ID DRIVE BARREL 2 FT WITH A 470-LB, DRILL STEM FALLING 28 INCHES.

JUNILESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, THE WATER LEVEL SHOWN REPRESENTS THE LEVEL AT WHICH FREE WATER WAS FIRST APPARENT IN THE SAMPLES ACTUAL WATER DETERMINATIONS WERE NOT MADE.

JUNILESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, THE CASINGS USED WAS 5-1/2 INCHES ID.

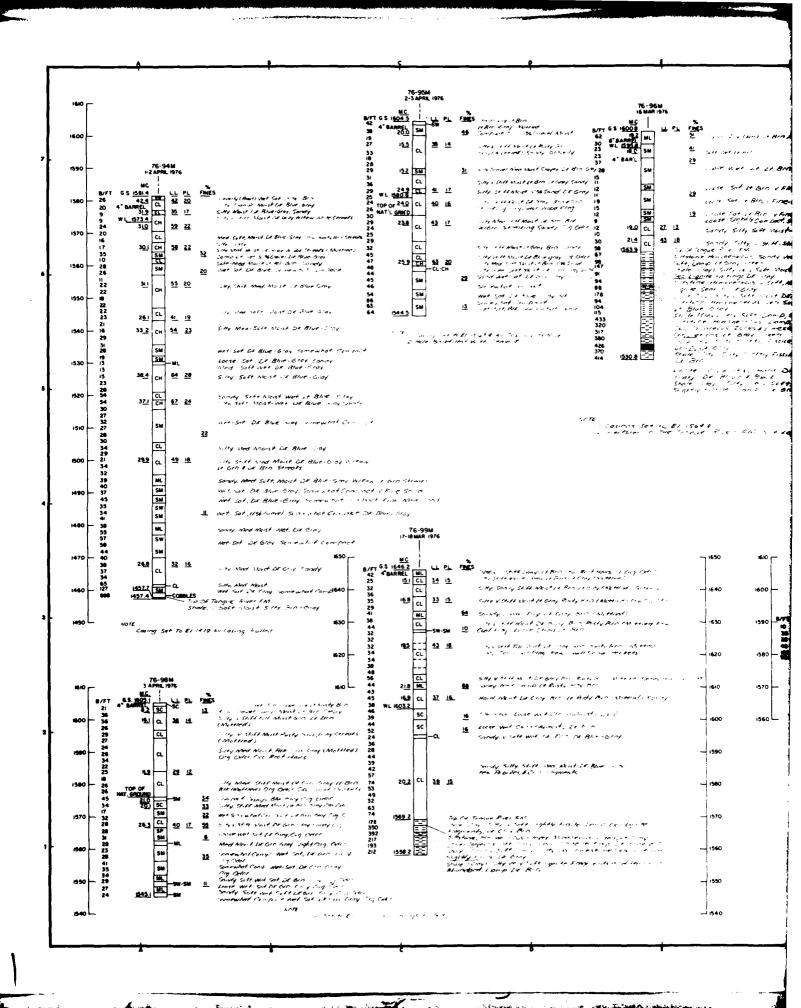
JUNILESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, THE CASINGS USED WAS 5-1/2 INCHES ID.

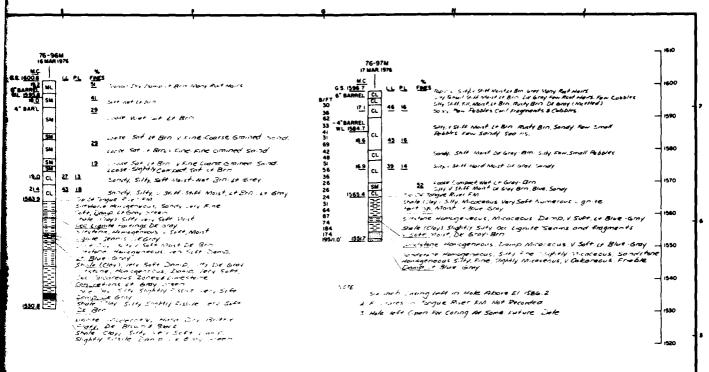
JUNILESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, THE POLES WERE BACKFILLED WITH SOIL COMPACTED DURING BACKFILLING WITH A 470-LB. DRILL STEM. 1570 76 87M 25 MAR 1976 M.C GS 1620 8 4" BARRE THE VERTICAL SCALE FOR BORINGS 76-107M THROUGH 76-111M 15 DEPTH BELOW GROUND SURFACE. 86 88 88 1550 498 BRAYEL LOOSE, DRY, LT. SEEL W/WHITE SAND SM SELTY, V. STIFF TRAL, LT.-DK, BONL, SANDY, PERSLES, MOIST. ĺα 14.7 49 14 CL 1530 SILTY, V. STIFF, MOIST, GRAY, SANDY, PERGLES 179 CL 37 15 152 SILTY, STIFF, MOIST, DR. GRAY, SANDY, PERGLES اے درا 37 14 SANDSTONE, FINE, SLIV, PLASTIC TO SLIGHTLY FRIABLE, MOTST, LT. BLUE-MAY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ST PAUL DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGANGERS ST PAUL, MININGSOTA NOTE: NOTE: ORY HOLE. 1555 0 [___] DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO 3 GENERAL 2. CASING SET TO EL. IGIO 3. ALL CASINGS PULLED
3. THE TONGUE RIVER FM WAS DRIVE SAMPLED:
THEREFORE NO CORE BREAKS OR FRACTURES WERE LOGGED FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA JMJ LAKE DARLING DAM 76-81M THRU 76-87 M JUNE 1983 WATER PRESENT MELOW EL. 1571,6 -RI-R-5/713 PLATE NO B-14



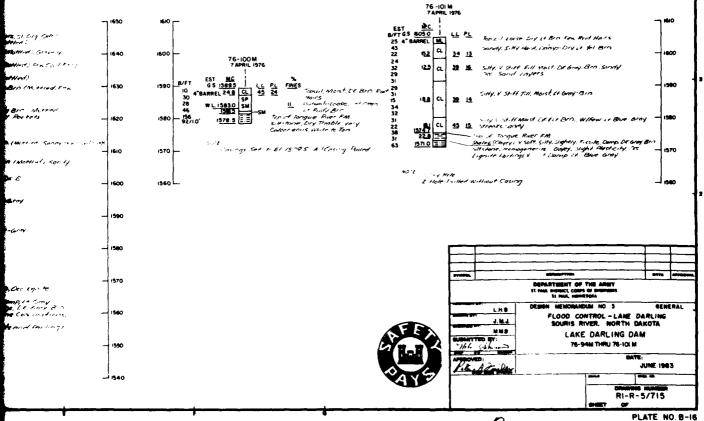
76 -90M 29-30MAR 1976 G 5 1604 8 TOPOOL, MOST, DR. BOW, BLE. MANY ROOST, ORS. OF CL 19. MANY CORRESPONDED, LANGE, DRY, LT. RASTY BON. MANY CORRESPONDED. 76-91M 29-31MAR 1976 8/FT 225 22 37 39 48 48 60 72 52 60 27 30 52 52 63 _ 4 BARREL 584 GS 5970 - 4" BARREL (600 ₩ L 1<u>598</u> 3 8/FT 82 54 66 90 88 16.1 GENT, MOSTY OF CL DET GELVEL LODGE, BROKEN MOCK (GUT DEV. LT. BOOL, PET CORGLES, PERGLES 1590 45 14 76 18_9 RGD % CORE # L 1581 0 SLIV, STEP- V. STEP, MIST, DK. GRAY S/PER SLIE & BOOL STREAMS (MITTLES) SANDY. PERSONAL 1580 36 51 44 40 49 73 147 94 107 112 94 112 144 69/10' 9.6 SM 19.254 1572 4 SHALE SLAY), SLTV, SLIGHTLY PISSALE, DEV, V. SOFT, DK. SLAE-SKAY. 00 00 SELTSTONE, LAME, CLAYEY, V. SLIGHTLY PISSELE, V. BOPT, DAMP, MCACBOUR, LT. SLIE-SEAY. 00 10 2" BI-I/2" SPLIT SPOON SAMPLE USED BELOW EL ISSO.3, NO BLOW COUNT RECORED SANDSTONE, PINE TO V. PINE, SILTY TO BLIGHTLY PRIABLE SLIGHTLY INCACEDUS, V. BOFT, HOIST, LT. BLUE-SMAY. SHALE BLAY'S SLTY, LIGHTE PARTINGS ABOVE 1555 SELTSTONE, LAME, V. SOFT, CLAVEY, SENSITEY FISSEE, SENSITEY MICAGEOUSE DAMP, LT. SEUE-SMEEN 1550 NOTE: 1. THE TONGUE RIVER FM. WAS DRIVE SAMPLED. THEREFORE NO CORE BREAKS WERE LOGGED. 1540 2. CASING WAS SET TO EL. 1576.3. ALL CASINGS PULLED. I. CASINGS SET TO EL. ISSES, ALL CASINGS PULLED. 2. LOUT COME DUE TO CROCKED HOLE & GRAVEL. 3. NOLE BACKFILLED TYCHMENT. 1570 1560 ءوورال DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO 3 FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING SOURIS RIVER. NORTH DAKOTA J. M.J. LAKE DARLING DAM 11:1 . 01.6 JUNE 1983 RI-R-5/714

PLATE NO 8-15

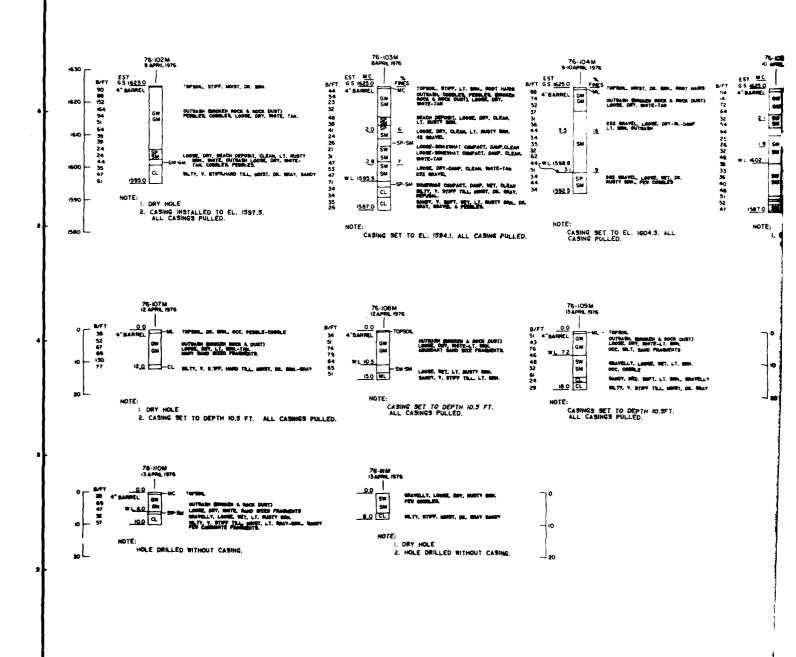




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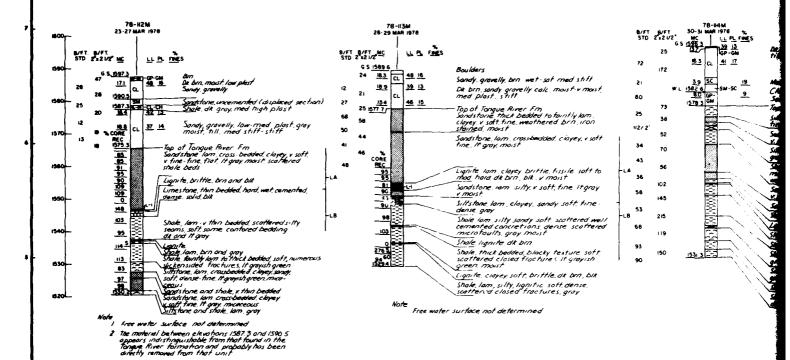
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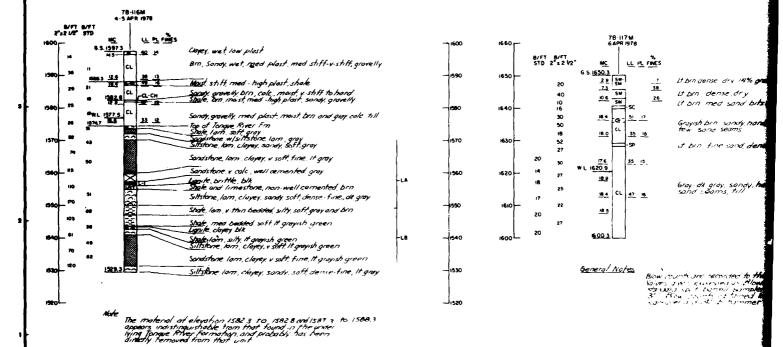
B/FT 141 72 64 32 14 64 25 63 33 64 48 33 35 64 64 51 52 47 GW GM ₹1 SW SM EST MC G 5.16050 4"BARREL CL PL CL 24 17 1610 1 9 SM LL PL FINES B/FT 31 4 25 18 26 22 18 18 16 6 19 17 15 12 14 16 15 16 16 18 36 68 69 3 54 4 65 5 7 19 WL 1602 SELTY, HARD, FILL, DRY, LT. BRILL 600 SW SM 14.4 CL 25 12 SILTY, SANDY, COMPACT, MOIST, MET, LT. BRH. W.L. 1587.9 32 17 NOTE: I. CASING SET TO EL. 1599.I. ALL CASING PULLED. CL THE PULLED. 2) 4 CL 31 14 SM CL ML SM 1570 SANDY, HE GRAVEL, V. SOFT, MOIST, WET, LT. SON... SQUEWNAT COMPACT, WET, LT. SON., GRAVEL & PERSLES SM SOMEWHAT COMPACT, WET, LT. PRIL 1560 ~ IB. LOOSE, BAT. LT. BRM. 192 GRAVEL 543.9 539.0 1550 543.9 1540 NOTE: CASING SET TO EL, 1563.9. ALL CASING PULLED. SINGS SET TO DEPTH 10.5FT.

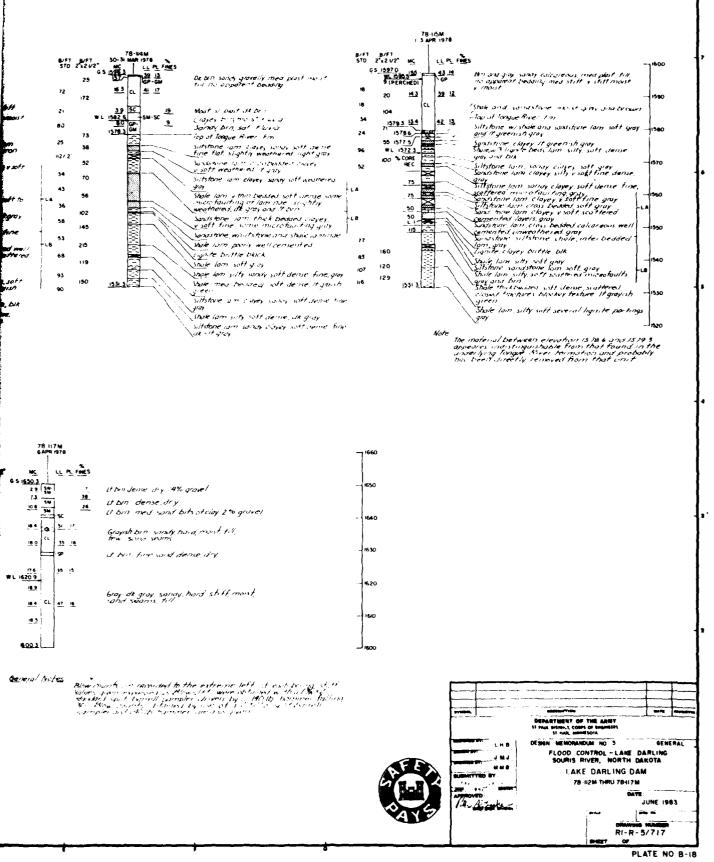
STREET,	estimenes	2470	
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ST PAUL DISTRICT, COURS OF ENGINEESS ST PAUL, MINISTORA		<u> </u>
J.M.J.	SOURIS RIVER, NORTH D	FLOOD CONTROL ~ LAKE DARLING SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA	
BURNITTED BY	LAKE DARLING DAN 76-102M THRU 76-111 M	4	
ATTOVED	DATE	JUNE 19	83
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	GRANGES OF	HUMBER	

PLATE NO 8-17

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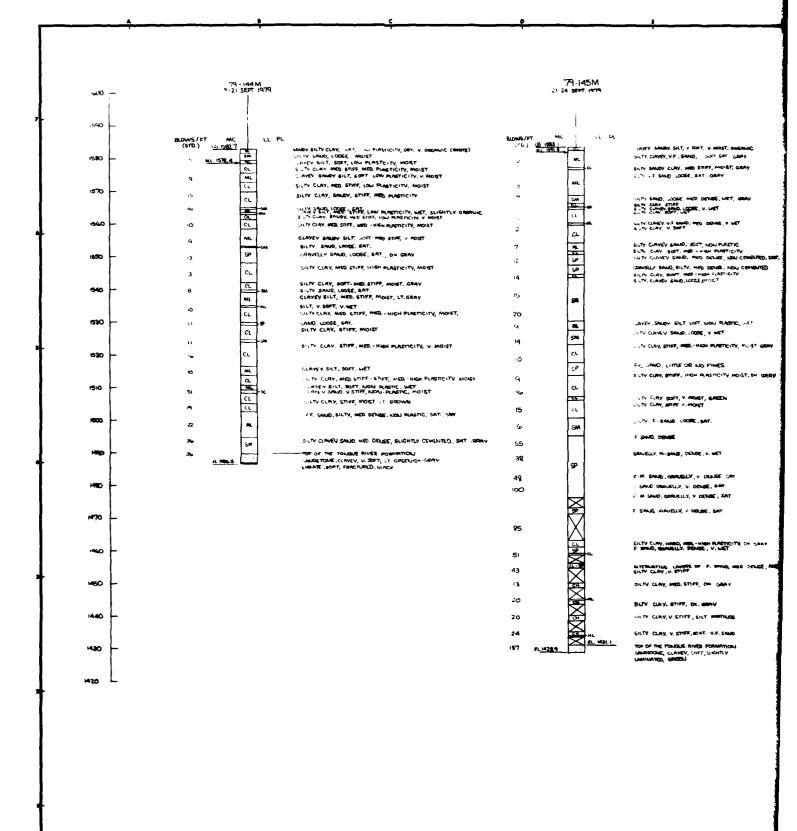






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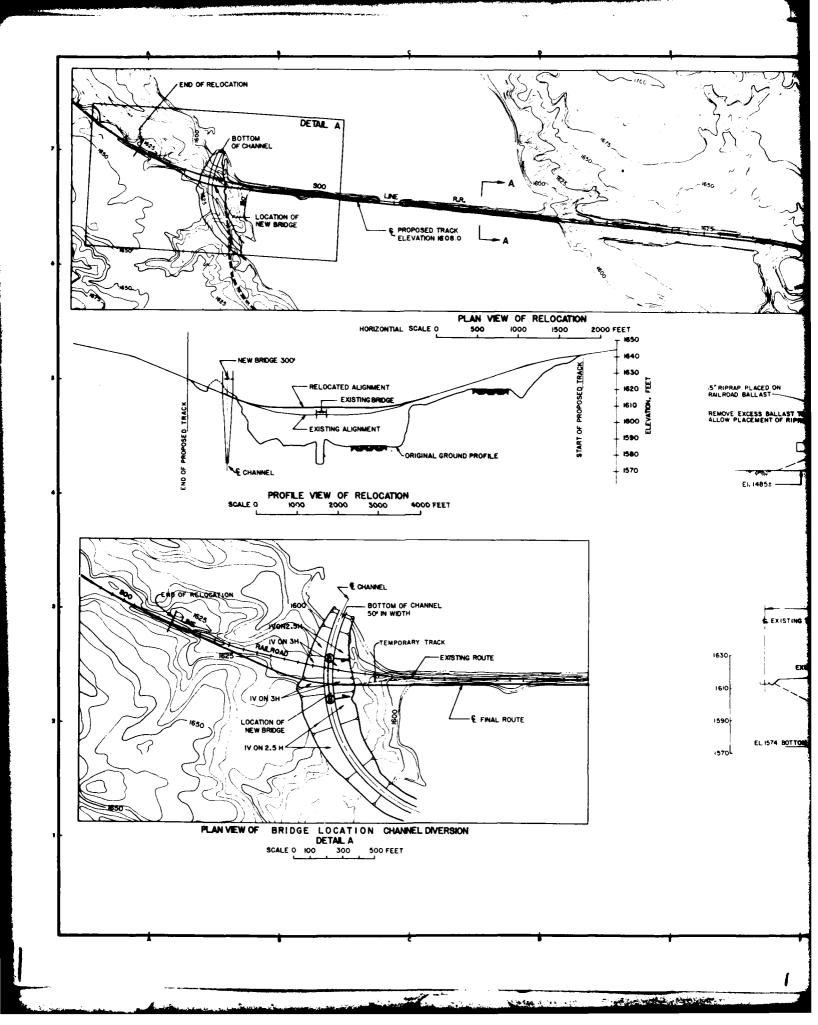
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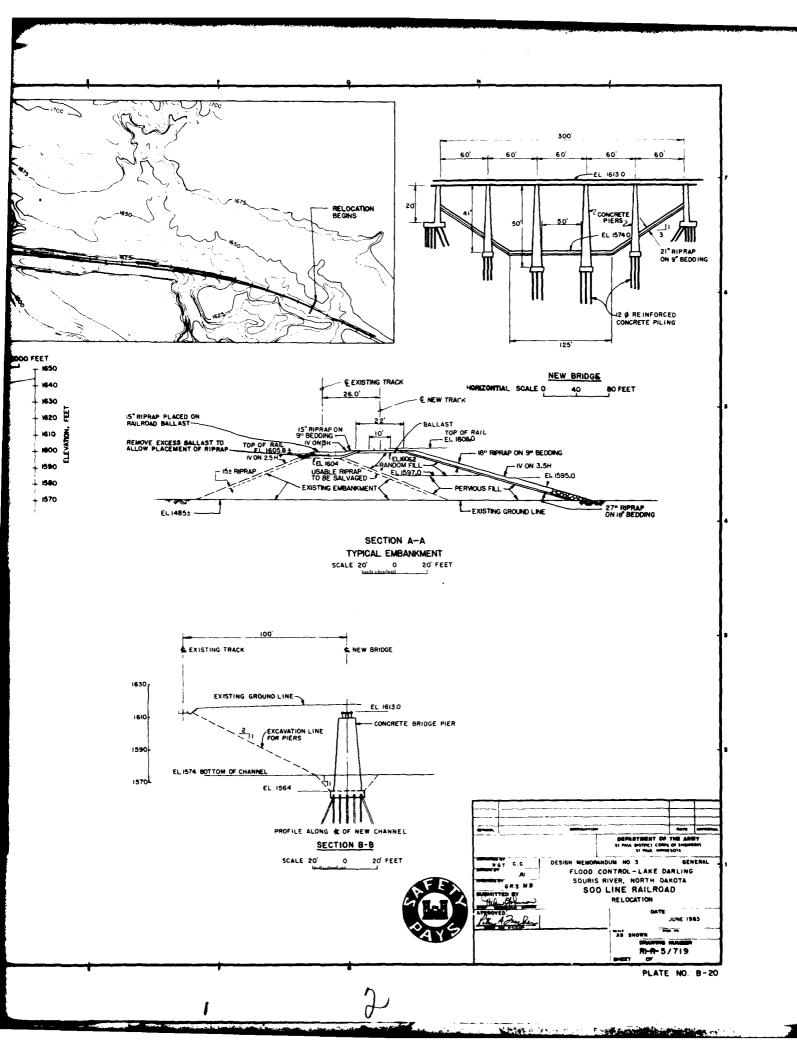
79-145M LL PL 1 CLAYEY SAMEN, SALT, V. SOFT, V. MOIST, GOLEAGH SALTY, CLAYEY, N.P., SAME, V. SOFT, SAT. GRAY SILTY SMARY CLAY, MED. STREE, MOIST, GRAY SILTY, U.S. SMAR, LOOSE, BAT., GRAY 311 3 SILTY SAME, LOCKE, MED. DENSE, WET, SAME BLOW CLAY, STIFF SILTY CLAYER, SERVE, LOCKE, V. WET SILTY-CLINEY-V.F. SAND, MED DELIEE, V. LET SILTY, CLANSEV BANDO, SOFT, NONE PLASTIC SILTY CLAY, 1905T, MISS - HIGH PLASTIC(TV SILTY CLAYSEV SHAD), MISO, DISLISE, NONE CEMPATED, SAT. e45 3 4 GRANGLY BAND, SILTY, MED. DENSE, NOS. CEMBATED SILTY CLAY, SAFT, MED -HIGH PLASTICITY SILTY, CLAYEV SAND, LODGE, (MOST 1 8 CLAVEY, SALEY STLT, SOFT, NOW PLASTIC, WET SHTY, CLAYEV SAMP, LOSSE, V. WET F-C SAND, LITTLE OR NO PINES 59 SILTY CLAY, STIEFF, HIGH PLASTICITY, MOIST, SK GRAY Q. SILTY CURY SOFT, V. MOSET, GREEN SILTY CURY, STITE V. MOSET CL SILTY, F- SAND, LODGE, SAT. sw F. SWID, DOME GRNELLY, M-SAMB, DENSE, V. WET 80 : SAND. GRANELLY, V. DENSE, BAT. F M SMO, SUPLIELLY, V. DENSE , SAT. F. SAUG GRAUBLIN, V. DELINE, BAT SILTY CLAY, MARD, MIN. - HIGH PLATTICITY DR GRAY F. SPAIN, SHARLLY, SCHOOL, V. WET MITTERSTRUCK LAWSES OF F. SPAID, MED. DELICE, AND SILTY CLAY, MED, STIFF, DK. GRAY BUY DAY, STIPF, DL. STAY SILTY CLAY, V. STIFF, SILT PROTINGS SILTY CLAY, V. STIFF, SPAT. V.F. SALID DOPARTHENY OF THE AMEY SI PAR STREET, COMP OF PROPERTY SI PARE, HARRESON L.H.B. DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 3 FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING LH.B. SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA LAKE DARLING DAM M.M.S. 79-144M AND 79-145 M JUNE 1983

PLATE NO. B-19

RI-R-5/718

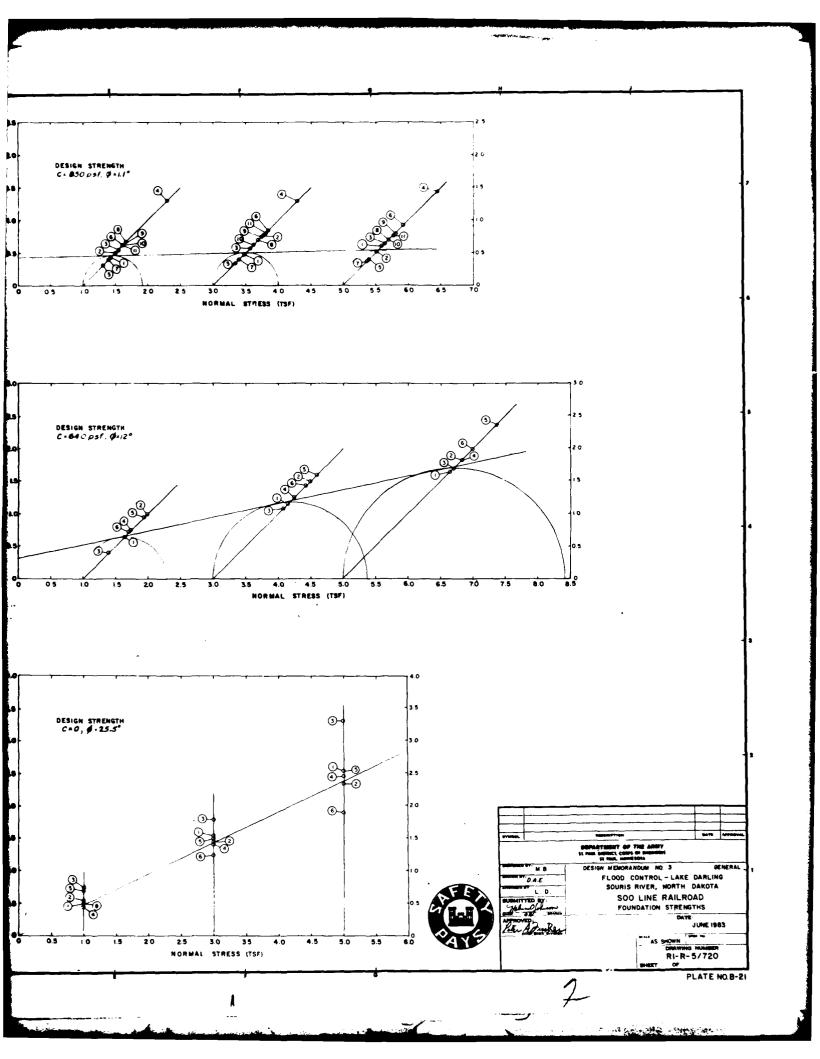
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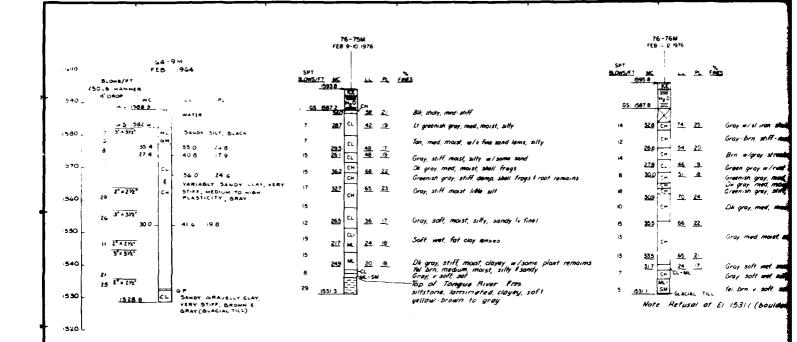


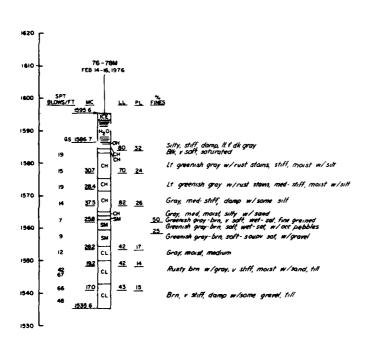


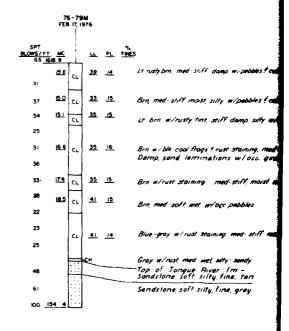
<u> </u>	• •	•
Q-TESTS	TEST BORING No No. No. No. ONCEPTENT LIQUID PLASTIC AVG VOIDS INITIAL SATURATION (1) 76-75MU S-1 28.7 42 19 0.837 91.7 (2) 78-75MU S-2 29.5 48 17 0.803 98.0 (3) 78-75MU S-5 33.8 62 21 0.903 99.0 (4) 78-75MU S-5 26.5 36 17 0.733 97.0 (3) 76-75MU S-7 449 20 18 0.640 100.0 (9) 76-77MU S-3 39.1 56 19 1.063 99.3 (9) 76-77MU S-4 322 66 23 0.897 96.3 (9) 76-77MU S-5 34.5 85 26 1.020 93.0 (10) 76-77MU S-5 34.5 85 26 1.020 93.0 (10) 76-77MU S-5 34.5 85 26 1.020 93.0 (10) 76-77MU S-5 35.6 64 23 1.003 96.3 (11) 76-77MU S-7 32.1 52 20 0.930 94.3	DESIGN STRENGTH C. 850 psf, \$4.11* 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.
<u>R-TESTS</u>	TEST BORING SAMPLE MOSTURE LIQUID PLASTIC AVG.VOIDS SATURATION LIMIT LIMIT PLASTIC SATURATION SATURATION OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	DESIGN STRENGTH C = 640 psf, Ø=12° 1.5 3.0 DESIGN STRENGTH G = 640 psf, Ø=12°
<u>S-Tests</u>	TEST BORING SAMPLE MOSTURE LIQUID PLASTIC AVG. VOIDS SATURATION TO PERSON TO	3.5 DESIGN STRENGTH C=0, \$\sqrt{25.5}^{\sq
<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		0.5 10 15 20 25 30 NORMAL ST

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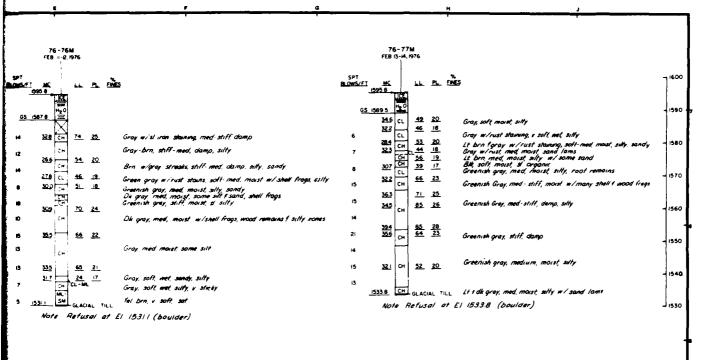


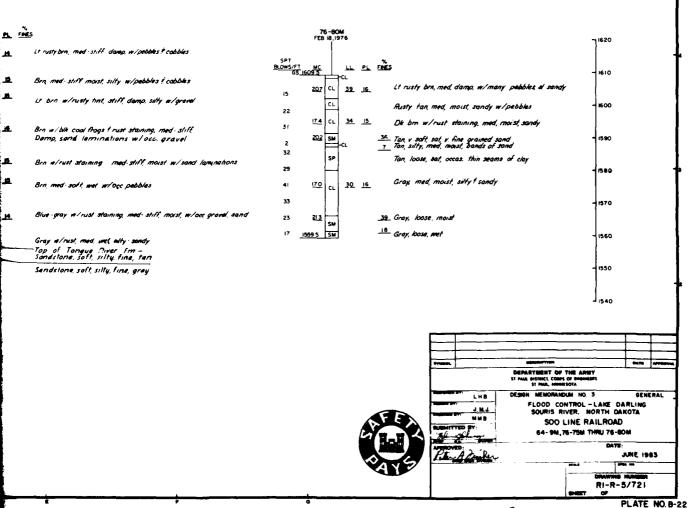


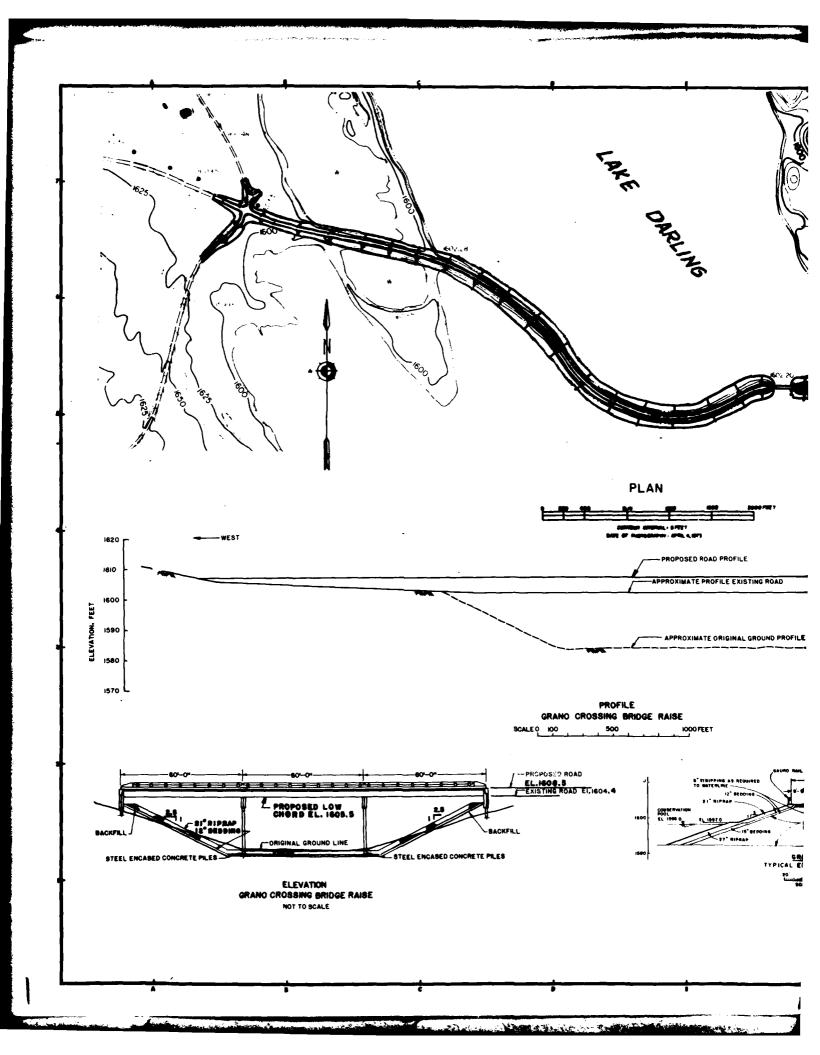


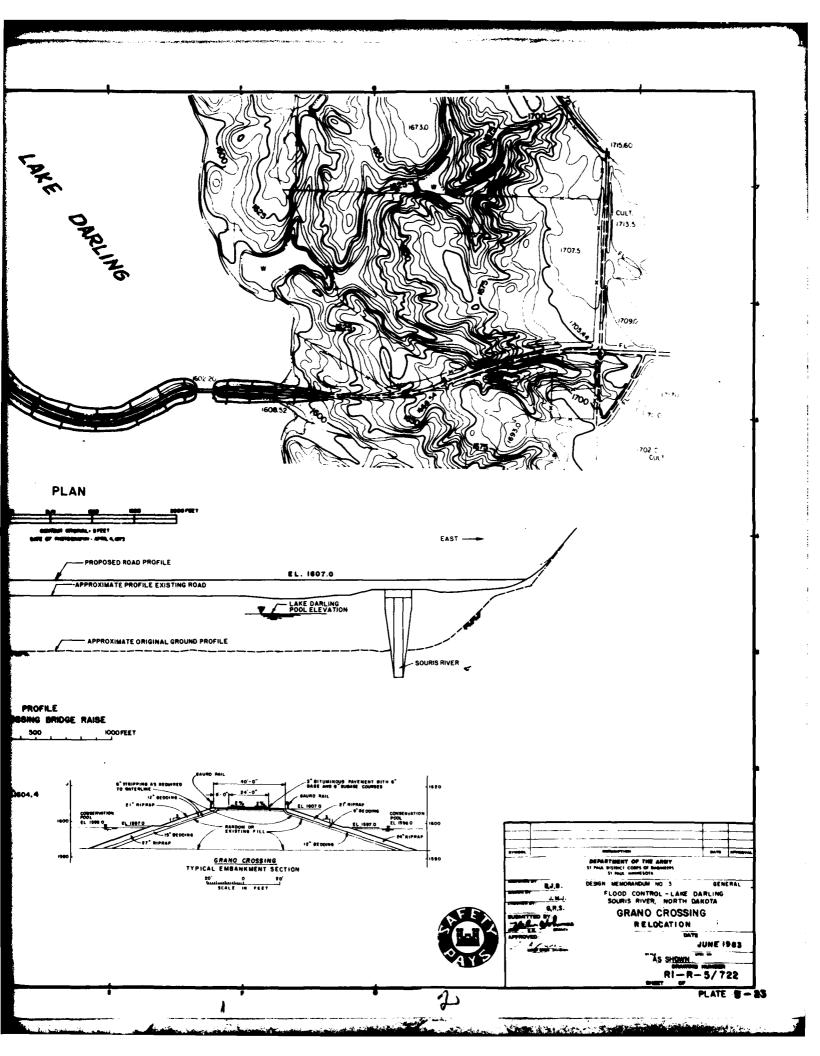


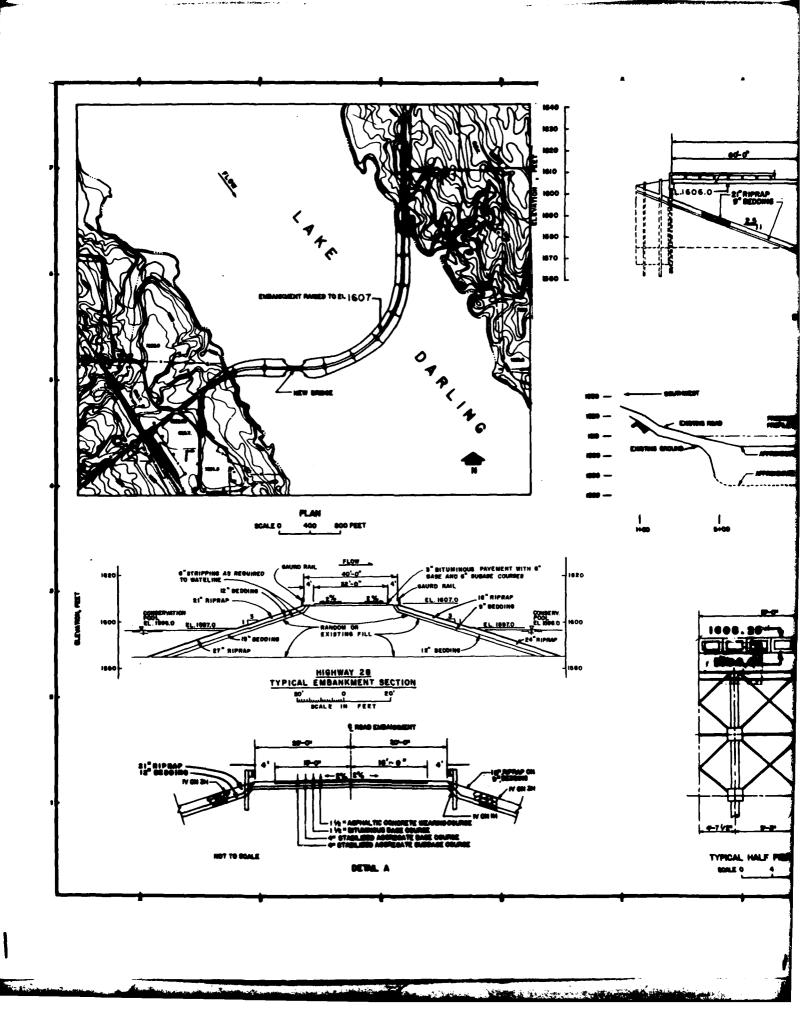
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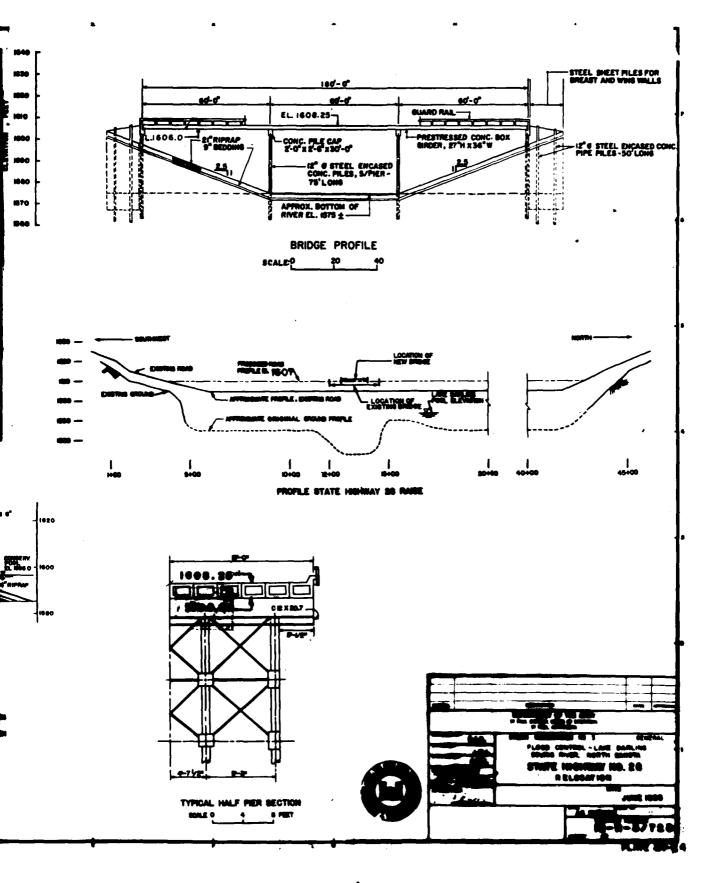






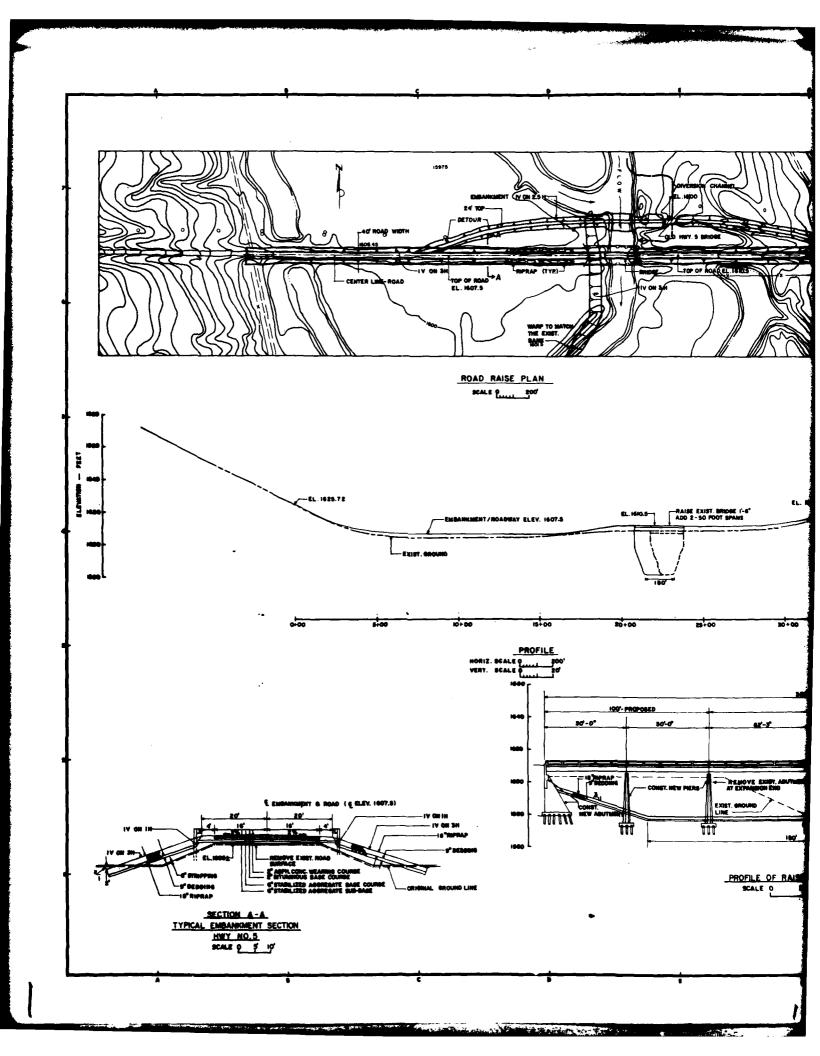


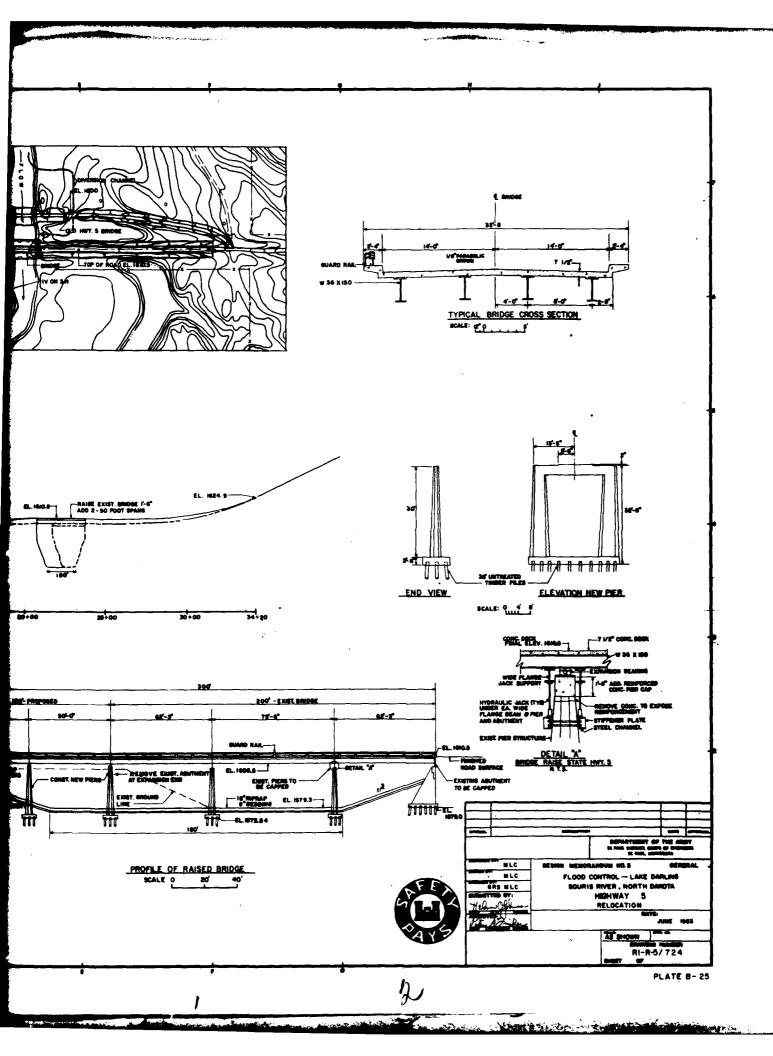




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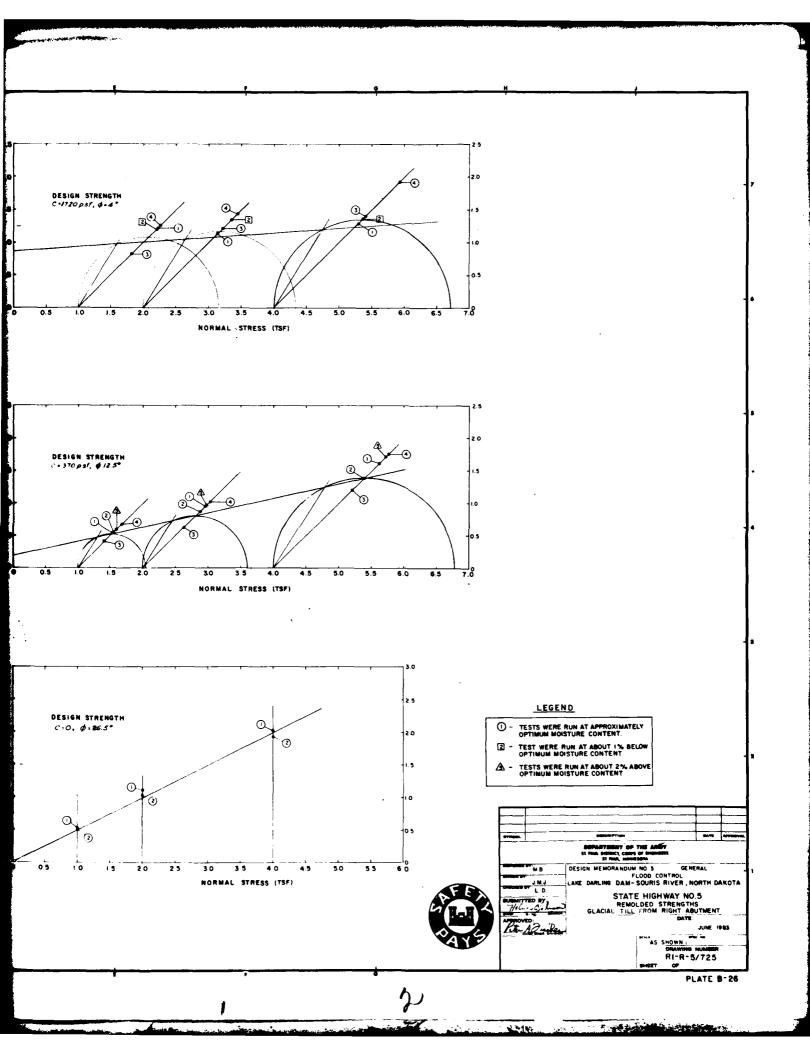
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SAMPLE M. C. (%) 17.3 17.0 14.1 OPTIMUM M C (%) 179 17.9 13.9 16.3 LIQUID PLASTIC 2.0 SHEAR STRESS (TSF) DESIGN STRENGTH C-1720 psf, 4.4° Q-TESTS -3 0.5 3.0 SAMPLE M. C. (7a) 17.9 17.7 13.9 16.3 18.2 LIQUID 1) 74-46TP
2) 74-46TP
3) 74-47TP
4) 74-47TP
5) 74-47TP 17.9 17.9 13.9 16.3 2.0 (TSF) DESIGN STRENGTH C+370psf, \$\phi\$12.5 SHEAR STRESS (T R-TESTS 0.5 2 5 30 NORMAL PLASTIC OPTIMUM M.C (%) TEST BORING LIQUID 2.5 DESIGN STRENGTH SHEAR STRESS (TSF) C:0, Ø:26.5° S-TESTS 0 0 0.5 0.5 1.0 1 5 20 2 5 30 HORMA

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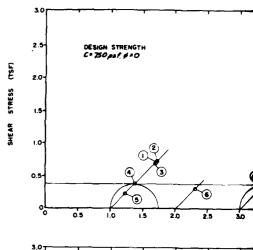


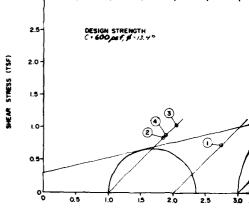


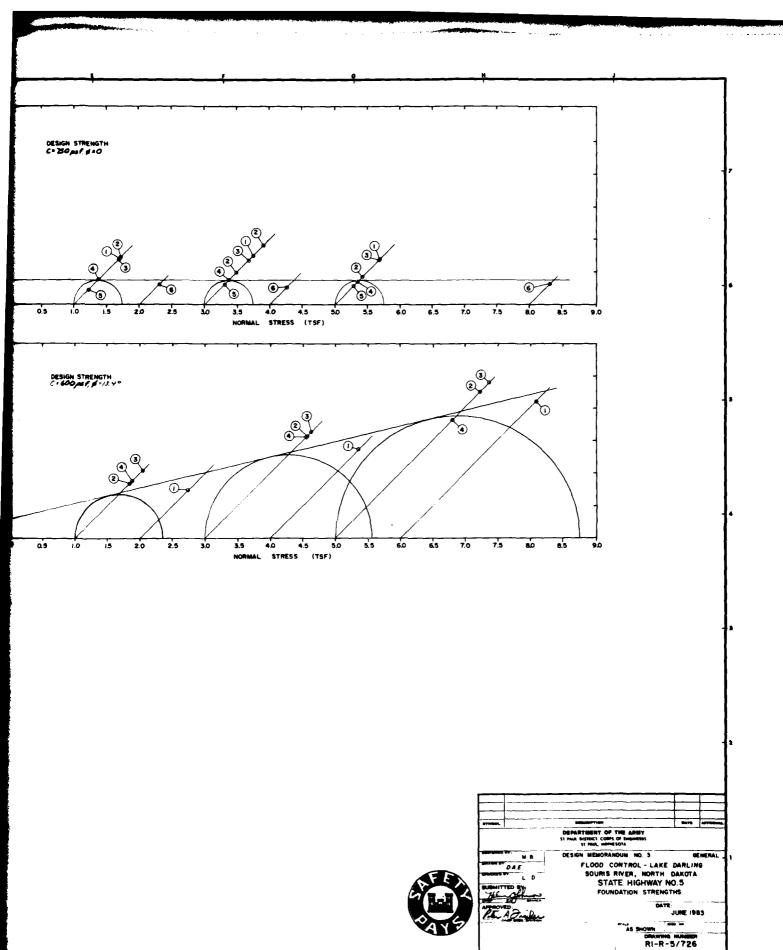
TEST NO.	BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	MOISTURE CONTENT (S)	LIQUID	PLASTIC LIMIT	AVERAGE VOID RATIO	SATURATION
<u> </u>	74-50H	_ •	32.5	57	21.0	0.930	96.0
②	74-50H	7	26.1	10	16.0	0.710	99.2
<u> </u>	74-50H	- 11	28.9	45	20.0	0.800	97.3
<u> </u>	74-50H	15	27.3	29	20.0	0.743	99.3
⊕_	74-50H	18	32.8	45	18.0	0.877	100.0
©	64-108	*	30.5	35	19.5	0.863	96.0

R-TESTS

TEST NO.	BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	HOISTURE CONTENT (%)	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	AVERAGE VOID RATIO	SATURATION (%)
0	74-50#		29.3	40	16	0.823	94.0
<u> </u>	74-50H	11	31.9	45	20	0.670	98.7
<u> </u>	74-50H	15	26.7	29	20	0.717	100.0
Q	74-50H		20.0	45	10	0.783	99.7
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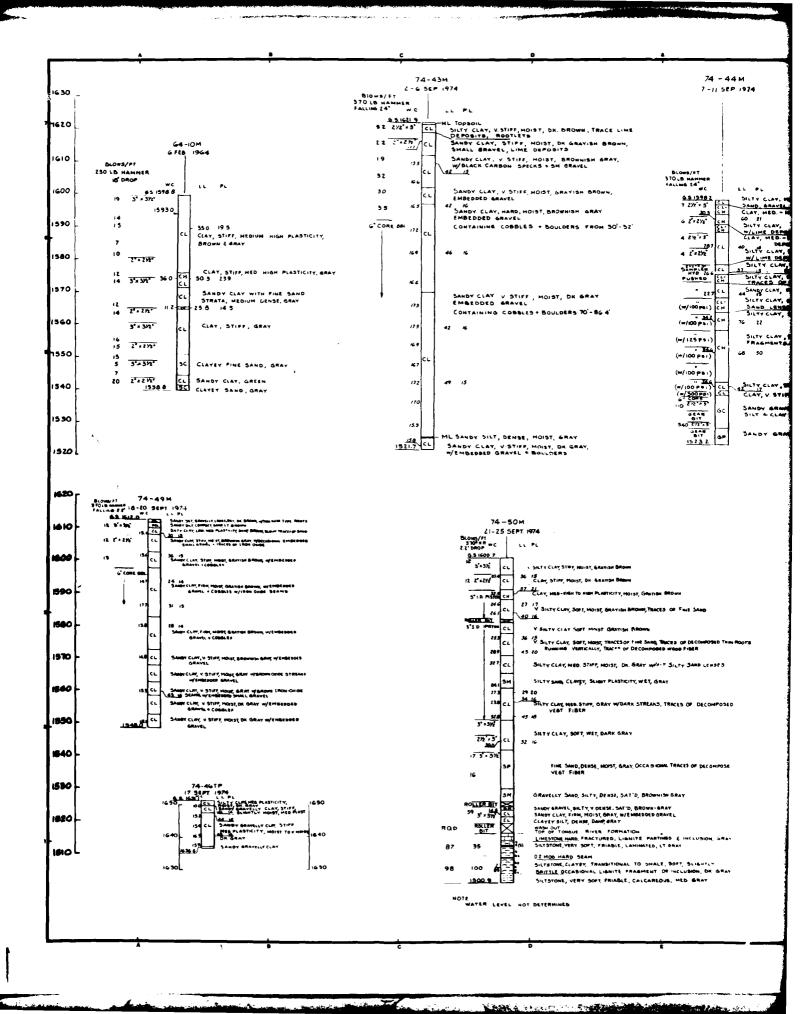






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PLATE NO.B-27



4 - 44 M 7 - 11 SEP 1974 74-45 M 1 50 SLOWS/FT 370 LB HAMMER FALLING L4" W C 1620 CL TOPROIL
SANDY CLAY, STIFF, MOIST, DK GRAYISH BROWN,
EMBEDDED SRANEL, ROOTS
SANDY CLAY, 971FF, MOIST, DK GRAYISH BROWN, EMBEDDED
11.—12 ORANGE, TRACES OF IRON ONIDE 2 272 . 5 6 BLOWS/ST 170-B NAMES FALLING 24" SANDY CLAY STIFE - V STIFF, MOIST, BRAYISH BRO EMBEDDED SMALL GRAVEL, TRACES OF IRON, OXIDE, BLACK CARBONACEOUS DEPOSITS 17 272'53 SILTY CLAY, MED STIFF, DAMP, BROWN, TRACE OF SAND CRAY, ROOTS

CLAY MED - HIGH PLASTICITY, MOIST, BROWNISH ORAY OF THE OTHER STREET, MIST, DA GRAY, WLIME OTEROSITS

CLAY, MID - HIGH PLASTICITY, MOIST, DA GRAY, WLIME OTEROSITS

CLAY, MID - HIGH PLASTICITY, MOIST, DA GRAY, WLIME OTEROSITS

SILTY CLAY, SOFT, MOIST, LT GRAYISH BROWN, WLIME DEPOSITS, OCCASIONAL ORS PRAGMENTS

SILTY CLAY, MED - HIGH PLASTICITY, MOIST, GRAY, STREET, DEFINED SAND

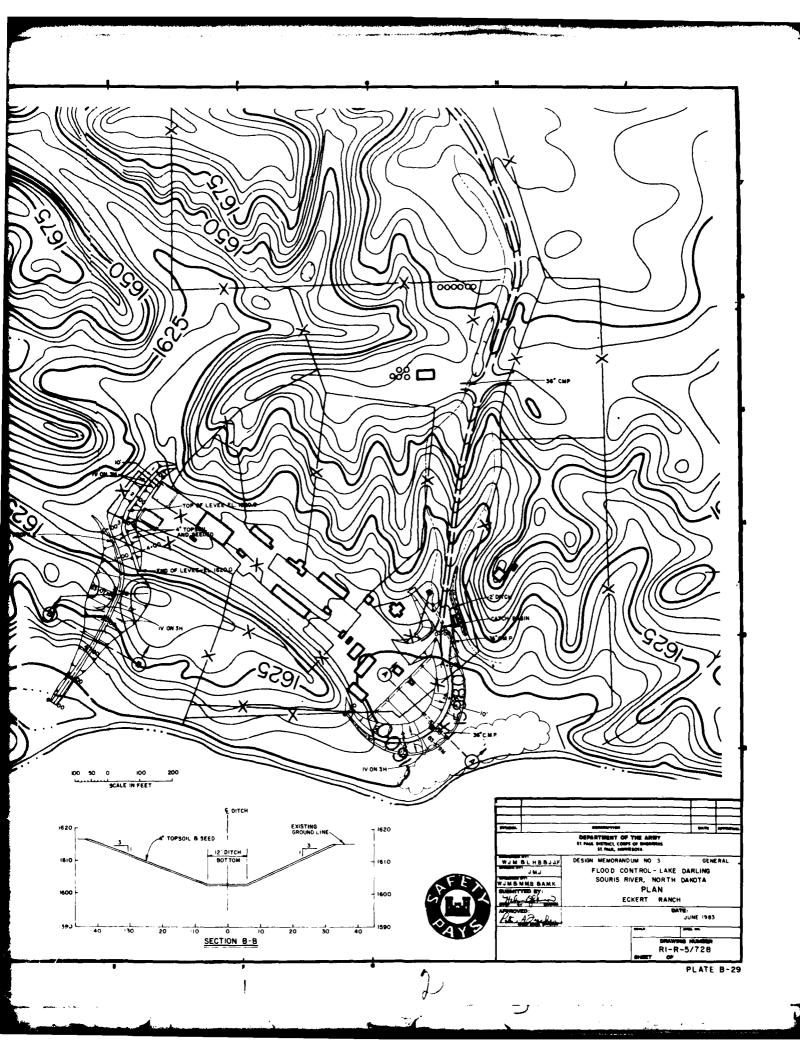
SILTY CLAY, MED - HIGH PLASTICITY, MOIST, GRAY, TRACES, DEFINES SAND

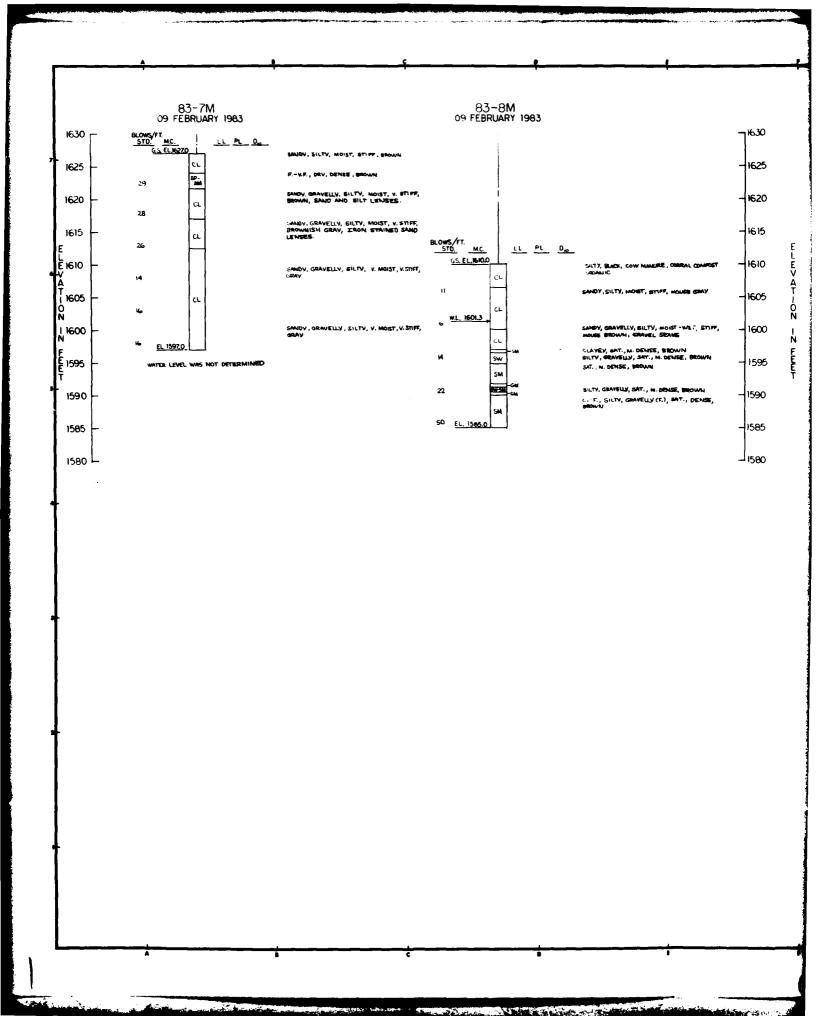
SILTY CLAY, STIFF, MOIST, GRAY, SAND LEUSES

SILTY CLAY, STIFF, MOIST, GRAY, OCCASIONAL THIN SAND LEUSES , 7 1600 3 3 13 18 2 1 2/2 + 5 L' CORE ON 20.279 17. 41590 FROM 50 - 52 4 27 -5 4 i • th 580 OCCASIONAL SLICKENSIDES SAMPLES HVD 12 PUSHED SILTY CLAY Y STIER, CRUMBLY, MOIST, BROWN . 21 1570 SANDYCLAY, & STIFF, MOIST, DK GRAY, EMBEDDED SMALL DRAVEL CLAY MALL, N. STIFF, DAMP, DK GRAY, SLICKENSIDES (#/-00 pa.) 76 22 1:560 CLAY SHALE, VSTIFF, MOIST, DK GRAY, SLICKENSIDES SILTY CLAY, STIPF, MOIST, GRAY, TRACES OF ORGANIC m/125 PS. 232 102 20 (=/100 PB1) 1550 SANDYCLAY, V STIFF, MOIST, GRAY, EMBEDDED w/ 30 PS =/100 P =) =/100 P =) =/100 P =) ALTY CLAY STIFF MOIST, LT BROWN + GRAY CLAY, V STIFF, MOIST, BROWN CONTAINS COBBLES + BOULDERS 75 -1 - 86-5 3644 11530 BOULDER, GRANITE 1913 Z 38 SANDY CLAY, V STIFF, MOIST, GRAY, EMBEDDED GRAVEL SANDY GRAVEL DENSE, W/COBBLES + BOULDERS 11320 CLAY SHALE, V STIFF, DAMP, GRA 74-47TP 17 SEPT 1974 6.5 17054 150 74 -46 TP 1620 C. S. Sandy Address of delay of the part o SELTY CLIPY BE SELEY
VERY PAIR SHOWN SELEY VERY PAIR
124 CL SAME ASSISTED FOR SELEY VERY 1610 491 -1222 1600 1680 1730 J 1730 1590 NOTES FOR BORINGS 74-42 M TO 74-70 M TRACES OF FINE SAM I THE OVERBURDLE WAS DRILLED BY DRIVE SAMPLING THE SYCREGURDLE MAS DRILLED BY DRIVE SAMPLING.
PUSHING SAMPLERS SYRROUCKLELY AND CORRURS
THE TYPES OF SAMPLERS USED, WEIGHTS OF HAMMERS
AND LENGTHS OF DROP ARE SHOWN IN THE BLOW-COUNT
COLUMN TO THE LEFT OF THE BORNE STAPP
DRIVE SAMPLERS ARE IDENTIFIED BY MICHES OF IMBIDE 1580 ille, Saff, Maist, Traces or First Same, Thices, or Decomposed Timi Rooms ID. Ventically, Talett or Decomposes wood Field 1570 BINGS STIFF, MOIST, DR. GRAY WAS T SILTY SAME LENSES AND OUTSIDE DIAMETERS, SUCH AS L'A LYE 2 FACEPT WHERE NOTED, ALL BORINGS WERE STABILIZED WITH BENTONTE DRILLING MUD WITH ONLY A SHORT PIECE OF CASING SET AT THE GROUND SURFACE TO CONTROL THE DRILLING-MUD RETURN. CLAYEY, SLIGHT PLASTICITY, WET, GRAS 1560 BORD. STUP, GRAY W/PARK STREAMS, TRACES OF DECOMPOSED. 3 UNCESS NOTED OTHERWISE, COREING WAS ACCOMPLISHED WITH A 4×5/2-INCH (4-INCH CORE), DOUBLE-TUBE CORE BARREL USING A BOTTOM-DISCHARGE DIAMOND BIT. 1550 N. SOFT, WET, BARK SRAY 1540 4 ALL HOLES WERE BACKFILLED WITH NEAT CEMENT. SMIO, DEIISE, MOIST, GRAY, OCCA SIDMM, TRACES OF DECOMPOSE E. Figer 1530 SAMO, SILTY, DENSE, SAT'D, SROWNISH GRAY re, solfy, v derse, saf'd, brown-bray R firm, moist bray, w/embedded dravel Ny, derse, damp bray DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ST PAIR DIFFICE, COSTS OF MISSINGS ST PAIR, MANUSCOTA 1520 MONE RIVER FORMATION MAIN FRACTURED, LIGHITE PARTIMIS & INCLUSION, SHA MAY SOPT, FRIABLE, LAMINATED, LT GRAY DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 3 SENERAL LHB FLOOD CONTROL - LANE DARLING SOURIS RIVER, MORTH DAKOTA 1510 J.M.L MM SEAM CLAYEY TRANSITIONAL TO SMALE, SOFT, SLIGHTLY MASSIONAL LIGHTE FRAGMENT OR INCLUSION, DR GRAT STATE HIGHWAY NO 5 BORINGS 64-10,74-43M,74-44.4,74-45M 74-49M AND 74-50M DATE: , VERY SOFT FRIABLE, CALCAREOUS, MED GRAY . JUNE 1983 RI-R-5/727 PLATE NO. 8-28

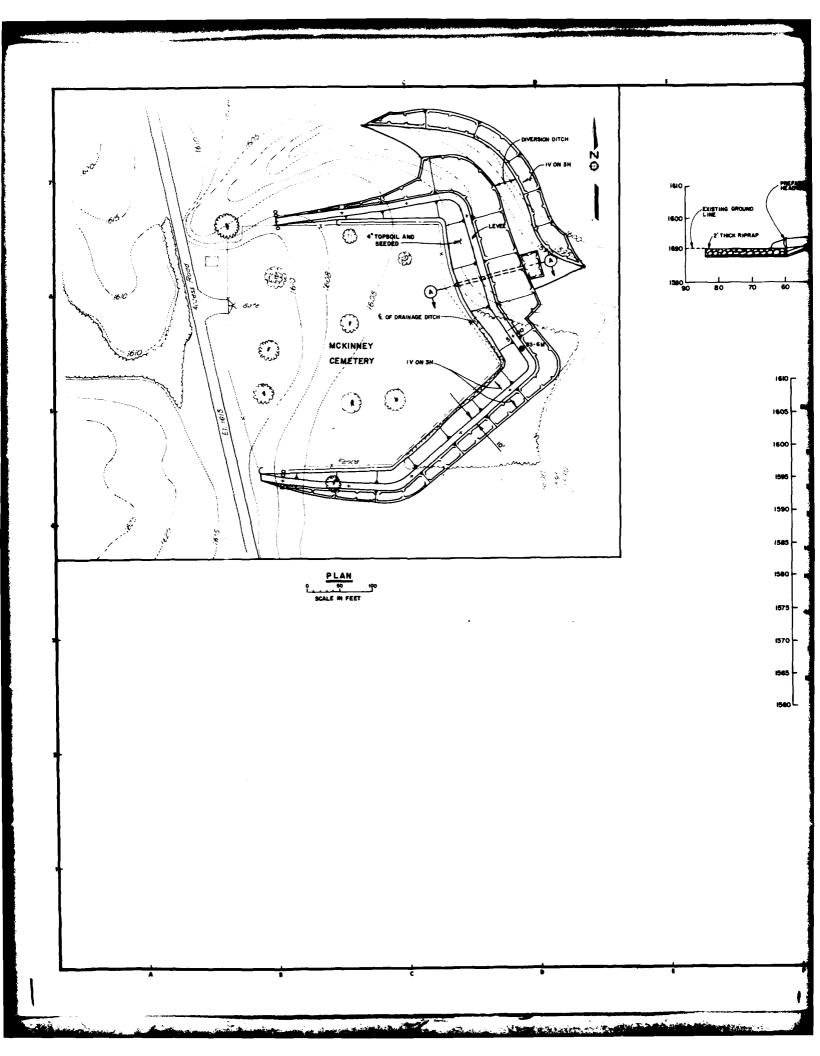
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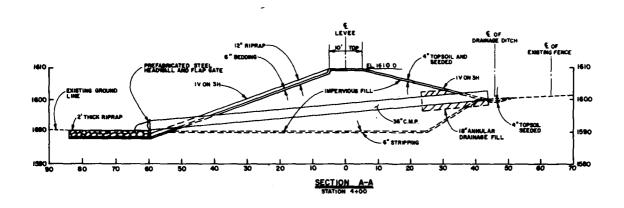
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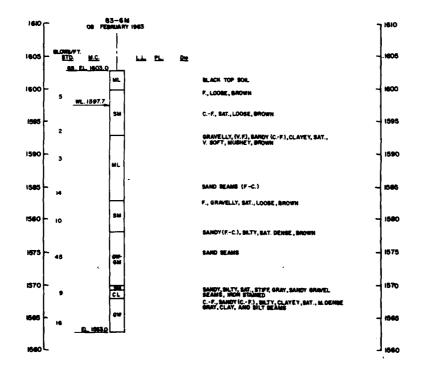


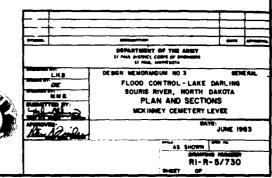


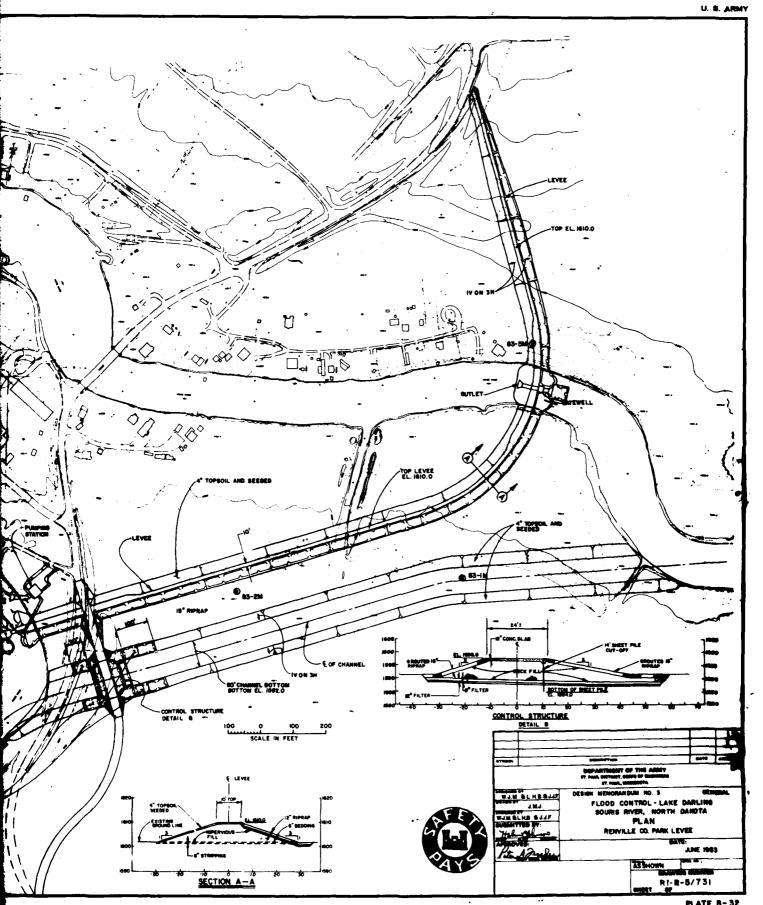
83-9M 10 FEBRUARY 1983 BLOWS/FT. STD. W.C. G.S. EL. 1540 T1630 1600 -1600 1625 1595 1595 SANDY (V.F.), SILTY, SAT., BROWN 1620 1590 SANDY (F.) , SILTY, SAT., BROWN, (F.) GRAVEL SEAMS 1590 SILTY, SAT., SOFT, BROWN sc 1615 1585 1585 SANDY, SILTY, SAT , SOFT, SROWN LAMINATED SAND SEAMS 1610 1580 1580 BLTX, BLACK, COW MANUFER, COMPAL COMPOST F., SAUDY, SAT., DENSE, BRUMAL GM 1605 1575 1575 EL. 1573.0 SP F., SAT., LOOSE, BROWN 1600 1570 1570 LAYEY, GAT., M. DENSE, BROWN LIFY, GRAVELLY, SAT., M. DEWSE, BROWN 1595 1565 1565 1590 1560 L 1560 ك -F., SILTY, GRAVELLY (F.), SAT., DENSE, 1585 J1580 DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO 3 FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA ECKERT RANCH BORINGS 83-7M THRU 83-9M LH.B. MMB JUNE 1983 RI-R-5/729 PLATE NO. 8-30

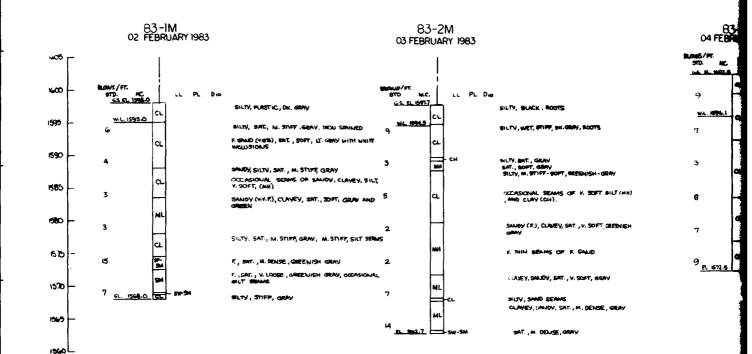


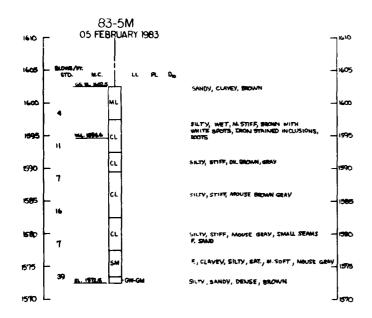






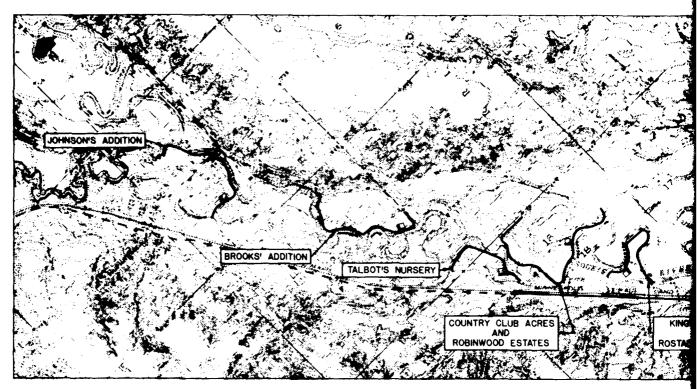




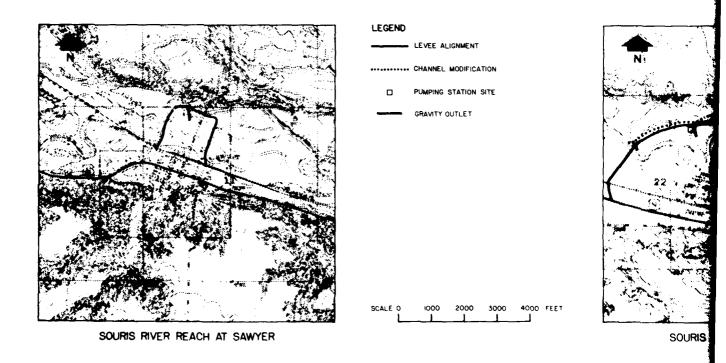


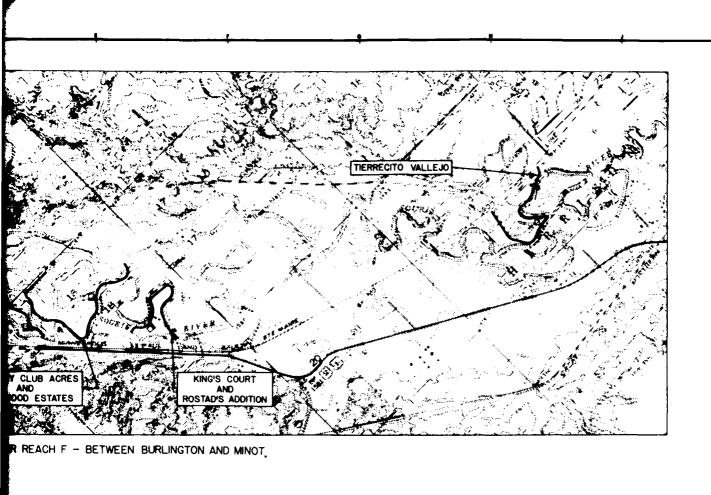
83-3M 04 FEBRUARY 1983 83-4M 04 FEBRUARY 1983 BLOME / PT. STD. MC. W05 LL PL Do SILTY, DK. BROWN, ROOTS LL PL Dio 600 SANDY (F.), SILTY, BROWN 8 WL 1595.5 SILTY, STIFF, BROWN 1995 SANDY (F.), SILTY, STIFF, SHOWN SANDY (E), SILTY, BAT., V. 30FT, BRIVAL 1990 THIN SAND (F.) SEPAS, GRAVS AND BROVAS C.-F., SAT., LOGSE, BROWN SANDY, (R), SILTY, STIFF, STD 1585 BAT, LOCKE, BROWN SANDY(F), SILTY, STIFF, BROWN CLAYEY, SANDY, V. SOFT, BROWN 層で見る 3 3 3 8 8 3 SANDY, SILTY, BAT., STIFF, WOOD CHIDS, SHELL PRACHESUTS, DK. GRAY 1580 SEAMS OF SILT, AND SILTY SAND K, SAT, LODGE, BROWN CIF, SILTY, BANDY (C.-F.), SAT, 98HE, TRON STRING) COLOR, etc., v. 09HE, SAT, BROWN, r.-C., v. 09HE, SAT, BROWN, r.-SAT, V. 98HEE, BROWN, F. SAT, DENKE, BROWN, G.-F., SILTY, SAMOY (C.-F.), GAT, v. DENKE, BROWN GREBL, SERMIS OF SILT. AND SILTY BAND 9 n. 1572.5 77 EL. 1570.0 1570 r, M. DENSE, GEA 1565 اعدا DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY SI PMA DISTRICT, COUPS OF BROWNESS SI PMA, MINISTER DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO 3 FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA RENVILLE CO. PARK LEVEE BORINGS 83-IM THRU 83-5M MMB JUNE 1983 -RI-R-5/732 PLATE NO.8-33

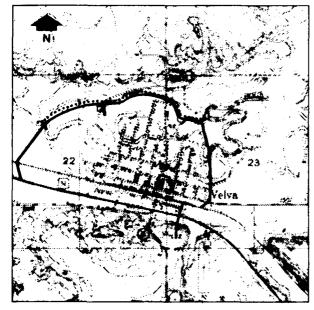
Vint -



SOURIS RIVER REACH F - BETWEEN BURLINGTON /

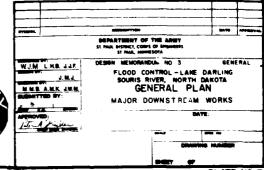






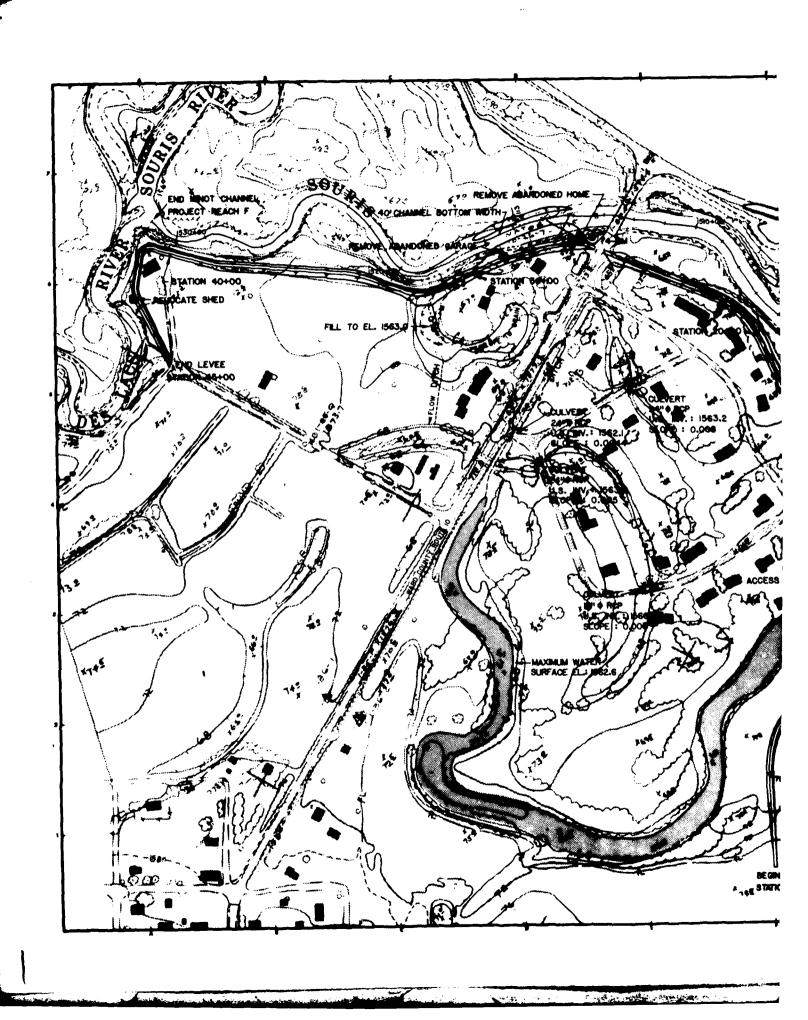
SOURIS RIVER REACH AT VELVA

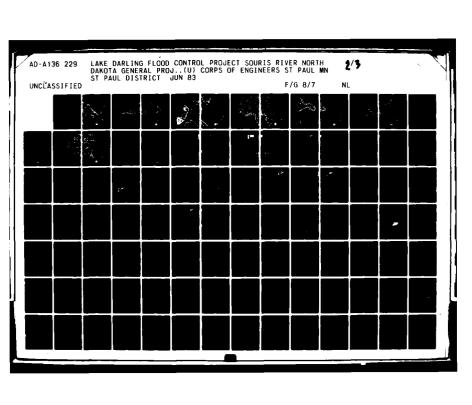
4000 FEET



RI-R-8/733

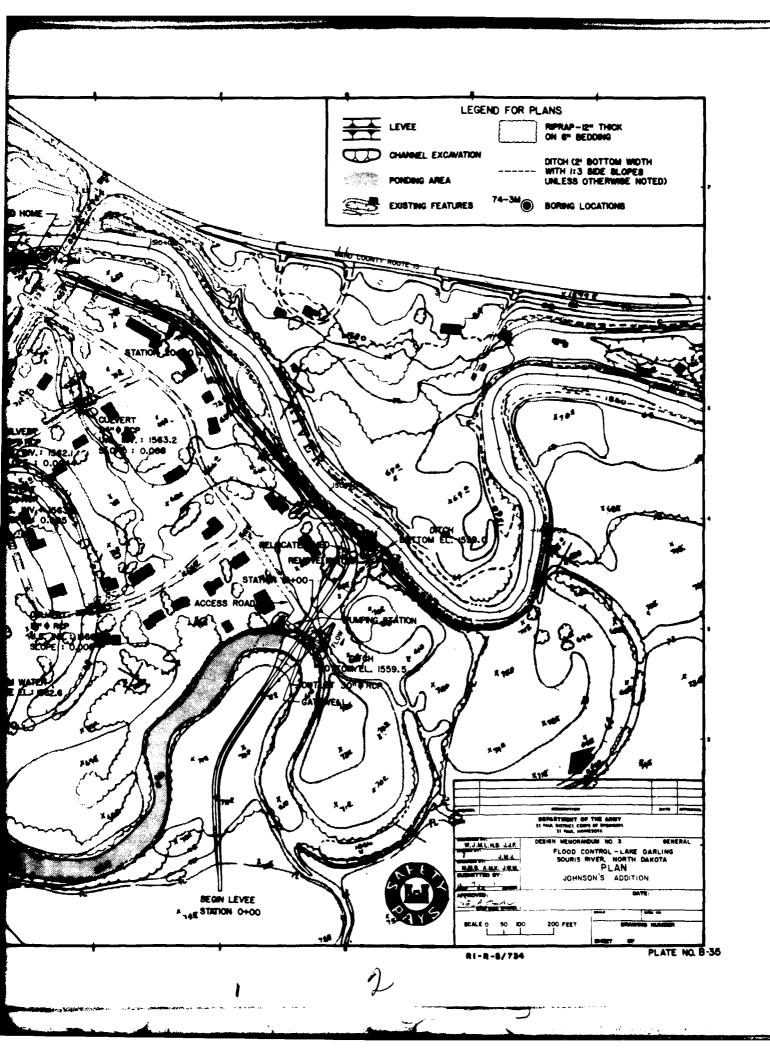
PLATE NO B-34

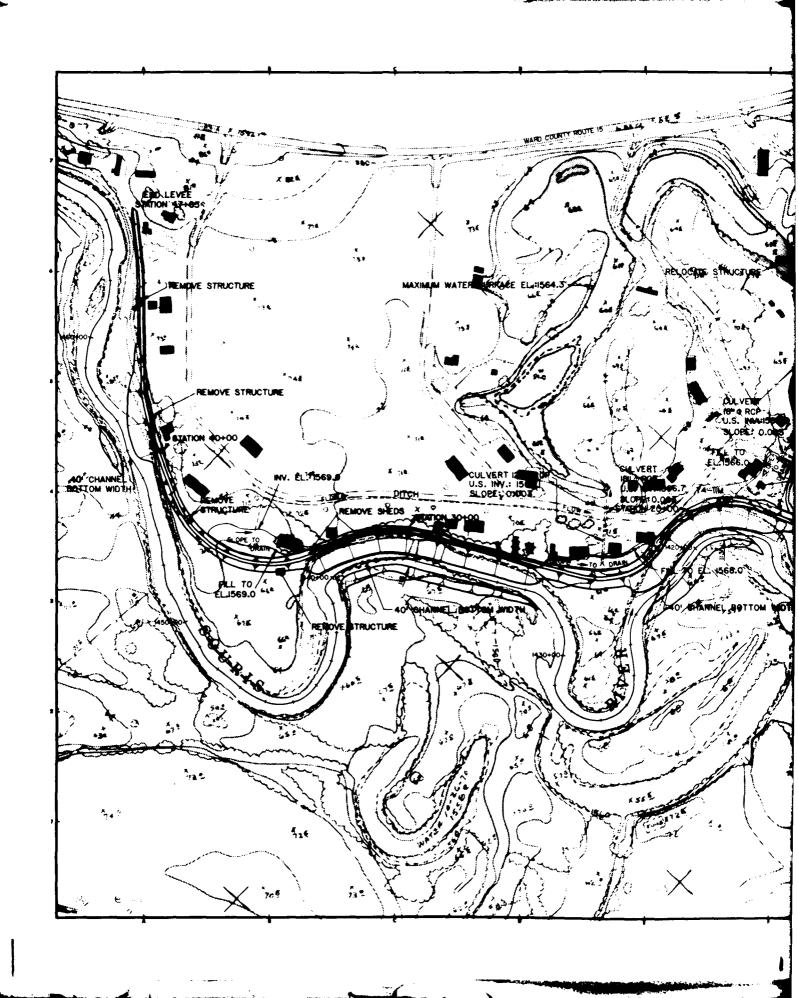


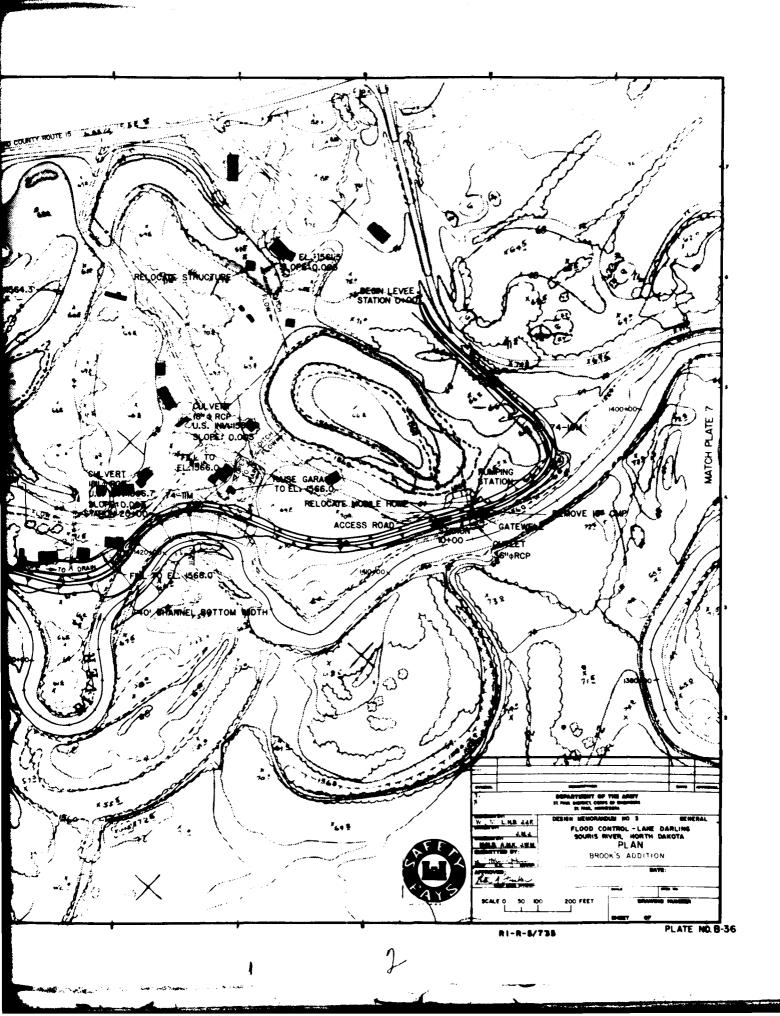


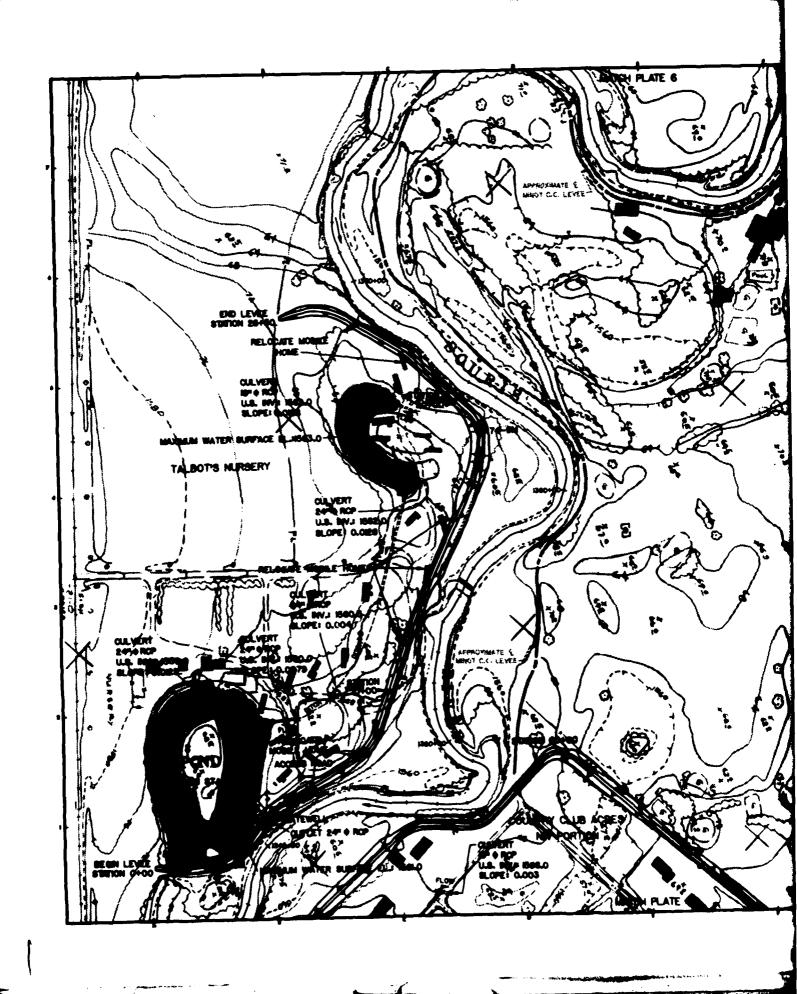


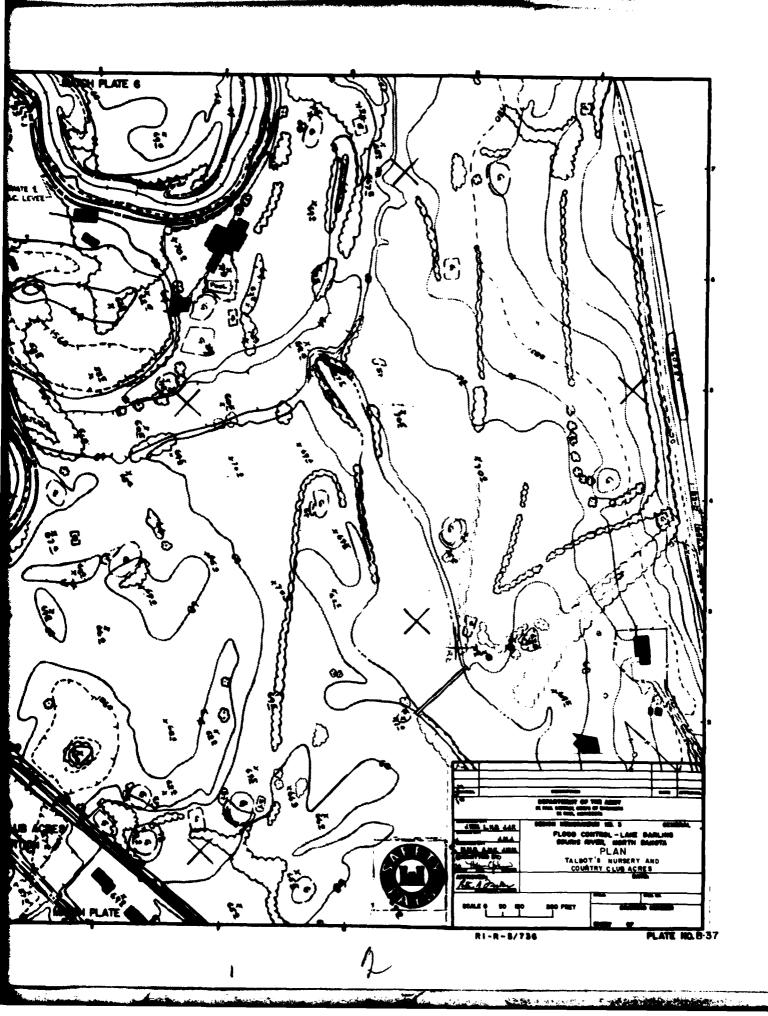
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

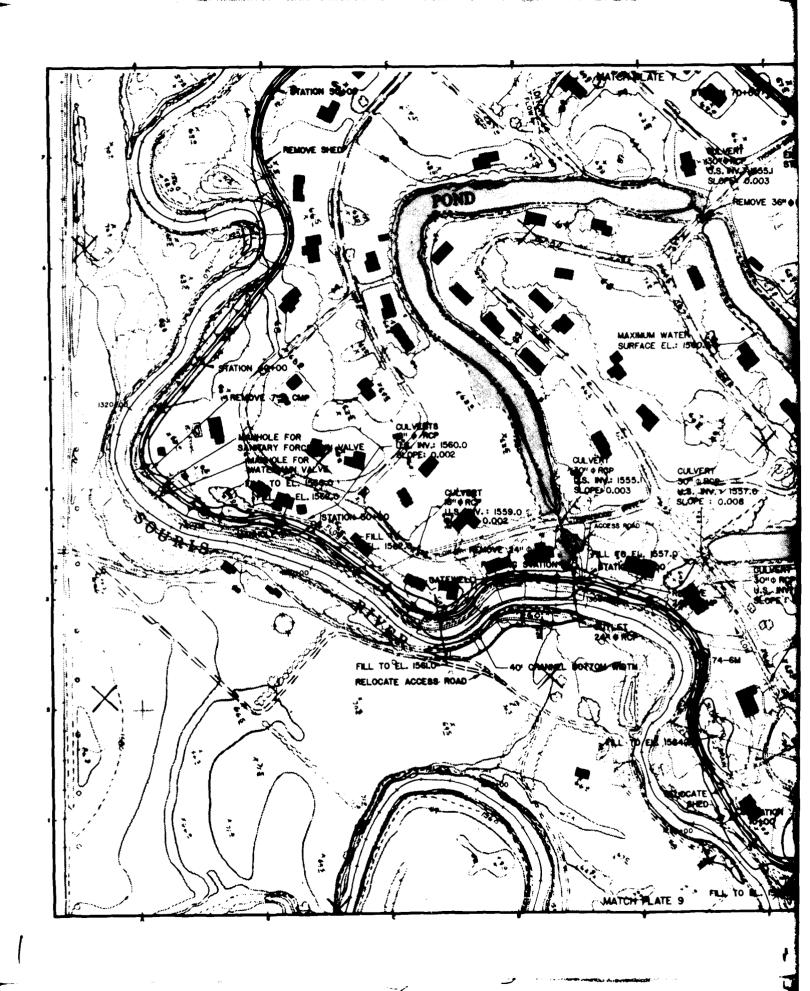


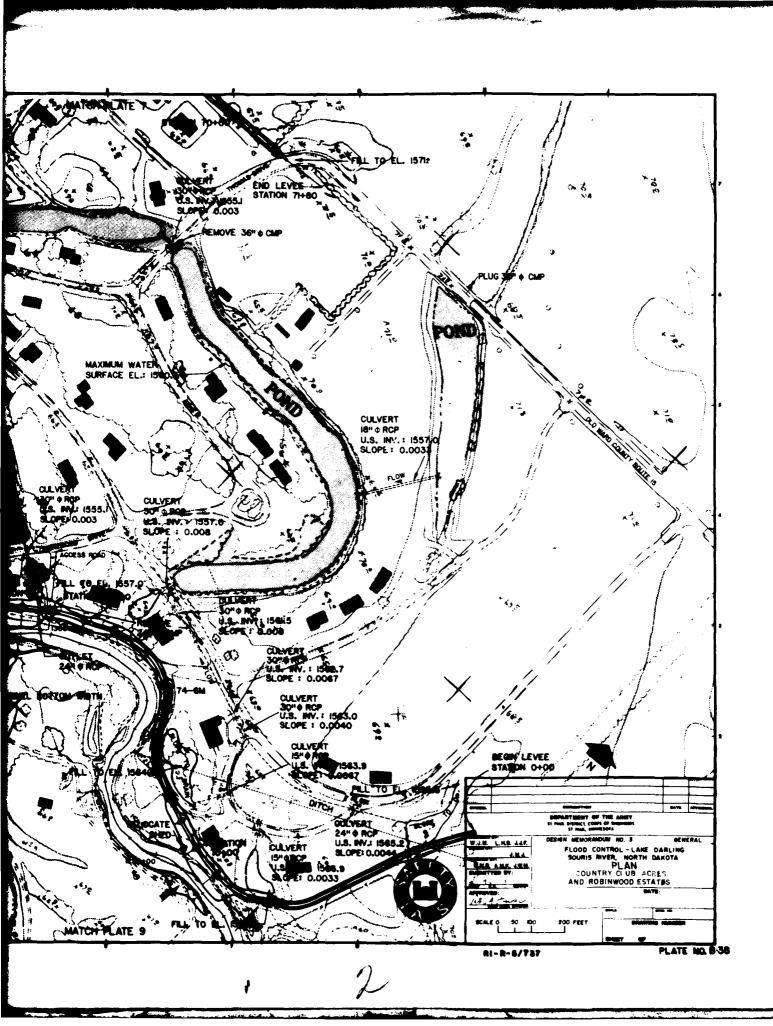


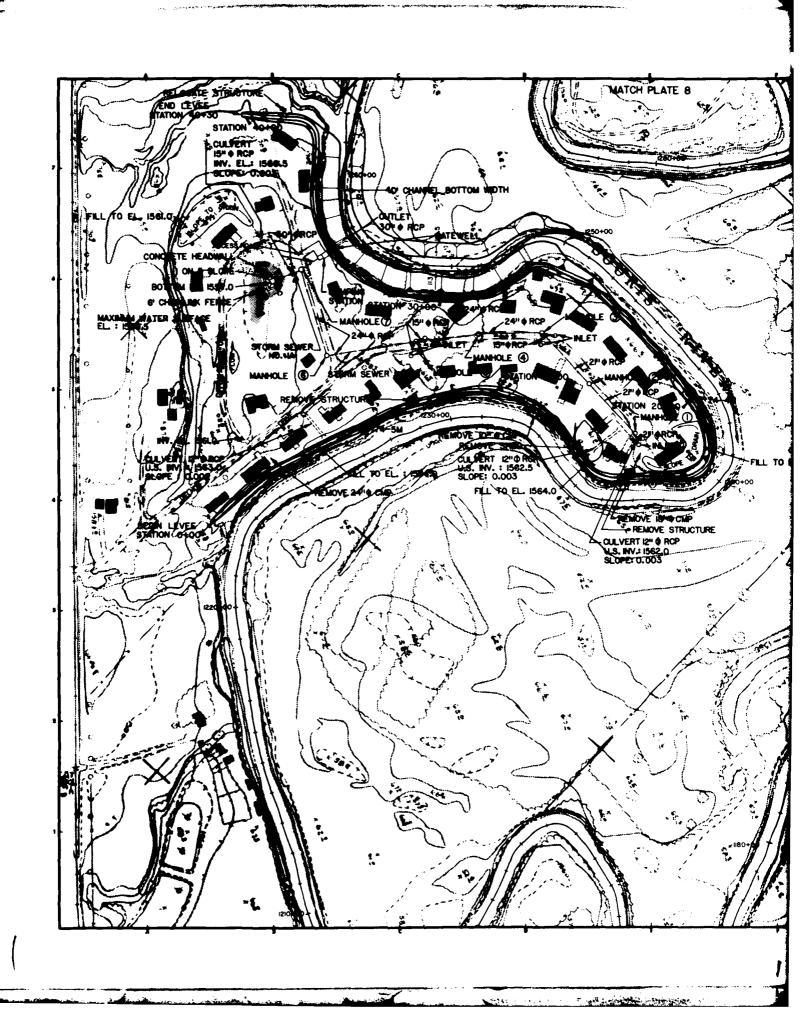


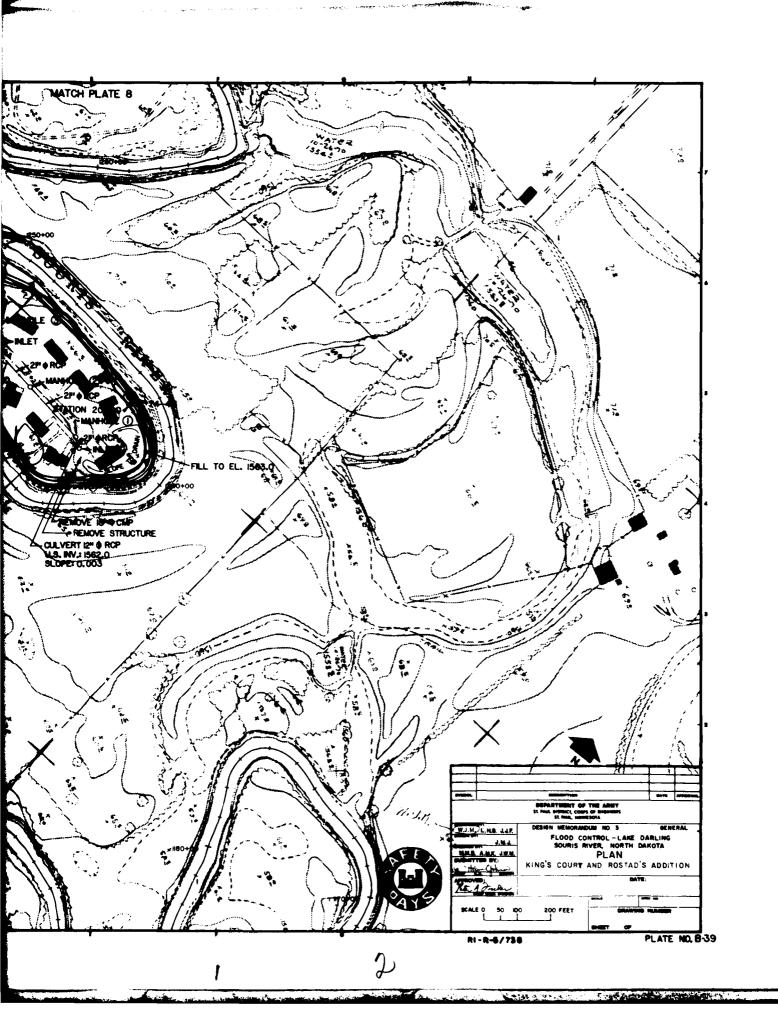


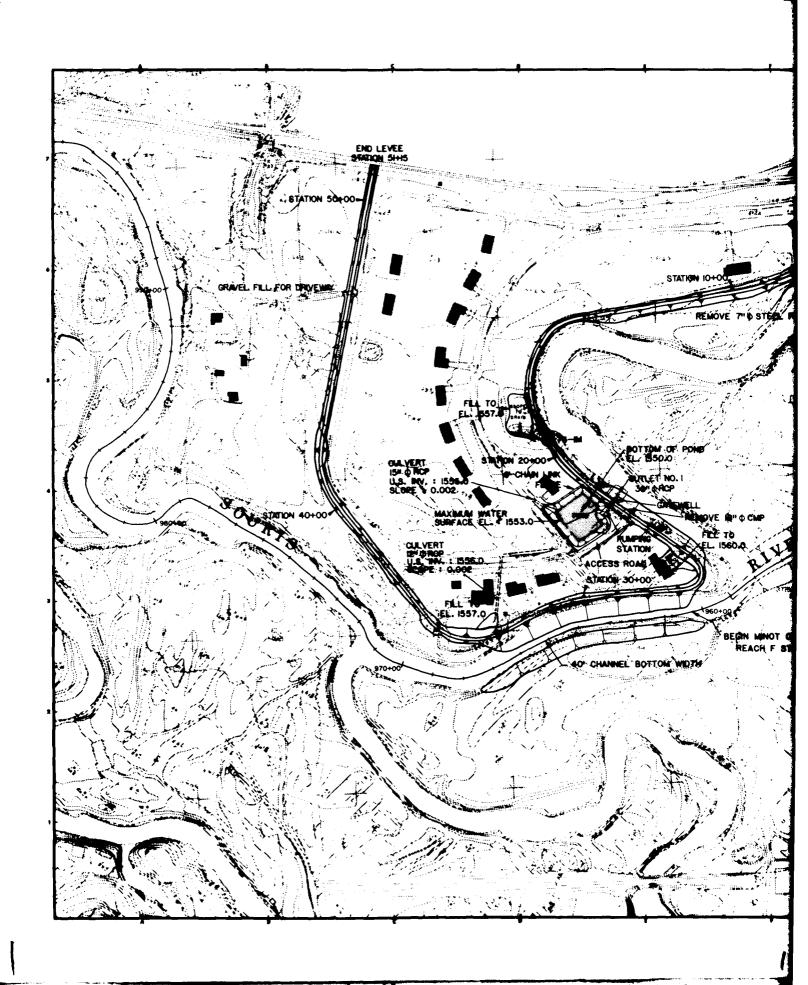


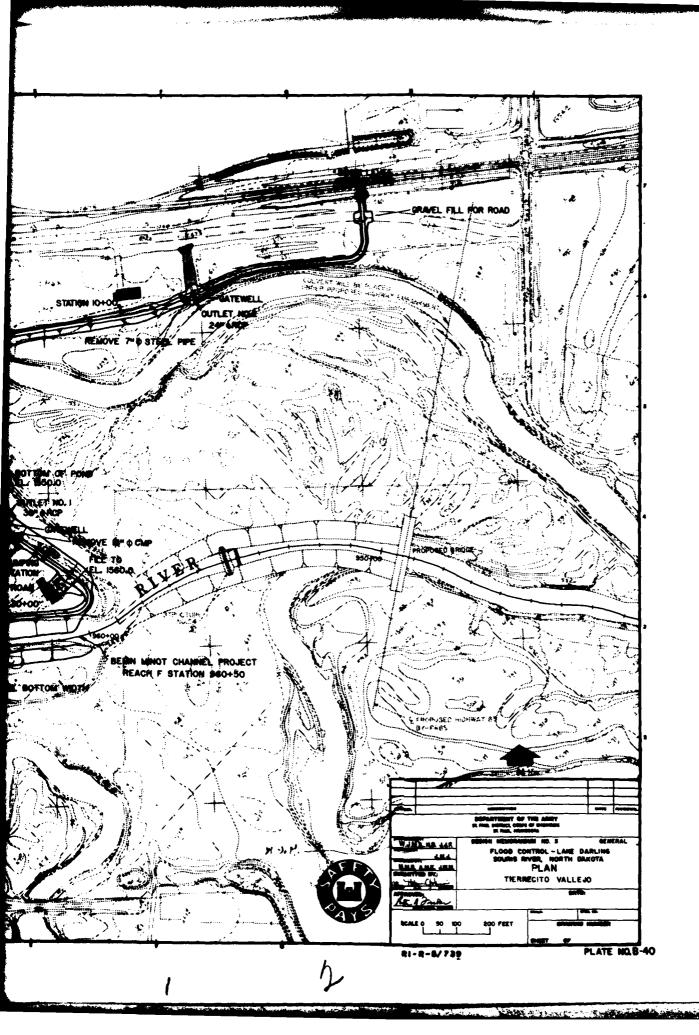


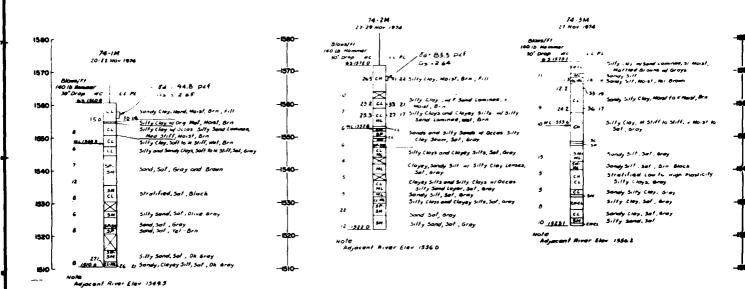






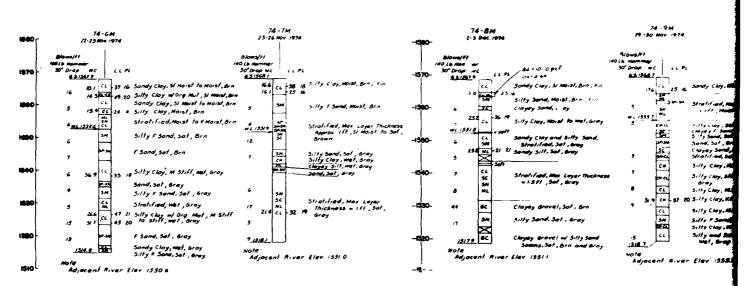






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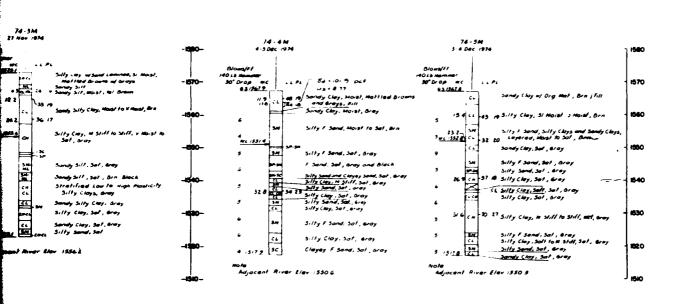
JOHNSON'S ADDITION



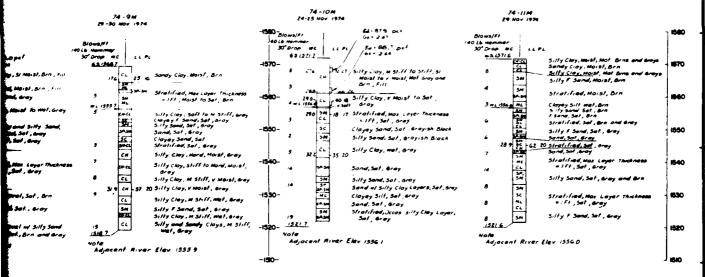
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KINGS COURT AND ROSTAD'S ADDITION



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BROOK'S ADDITION

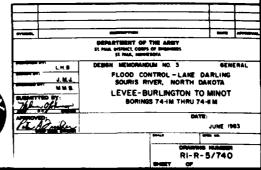
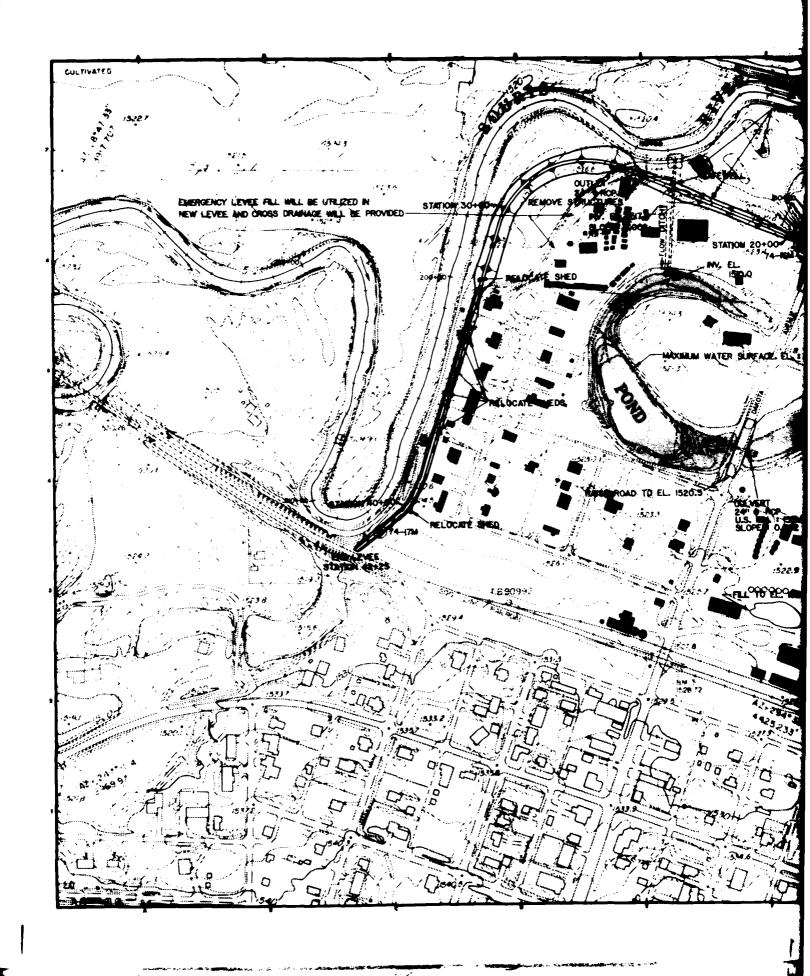
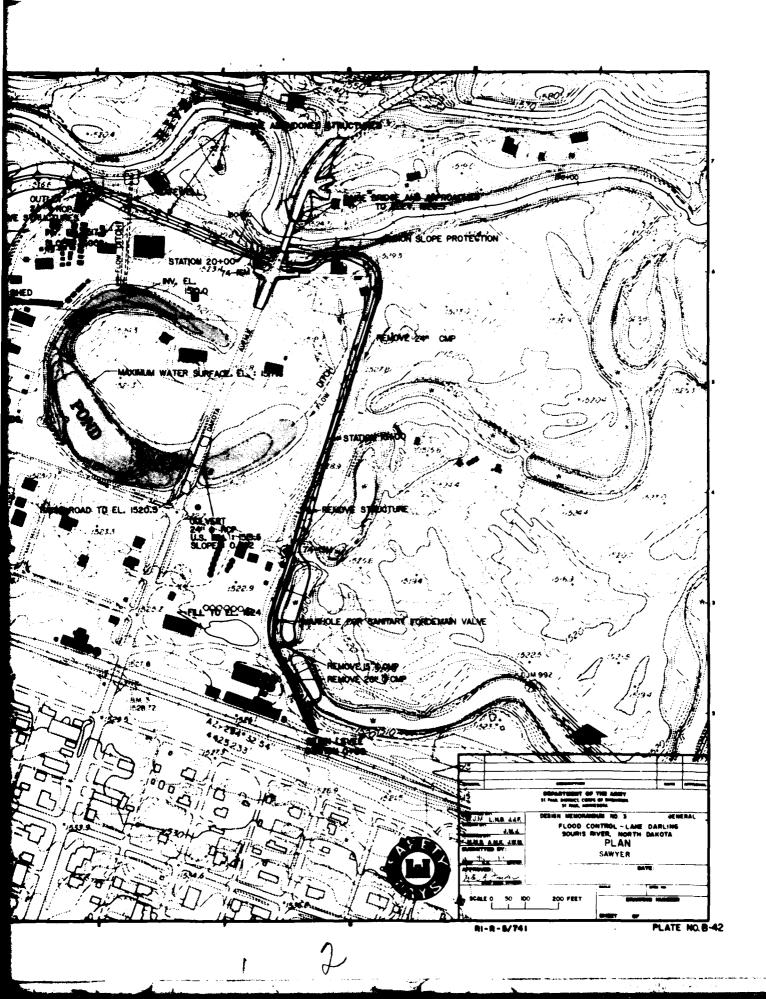


PLATE NO. B-4





CARL CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF

U. S. ARMY Clay, 3! Noist to Noist, Brn. [Fill.]

Clay w/ Org. Met., Noist, Brn. [File.]

File.d., Noist to wet, Brn. [File.]

File.d., Noist to wet, Brn. [File.]

File.d., E. 75% 5-M. 3ar., Grn. [File.]

File.d., E. 75% 5-M. 3ar., Grn. [File.]

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File.d., E. 75% 5-M. 3ar., Grn. [File.]

File.d., Soft, Sar., Grn. [File.]

File.d., Soft, Grn. [File.]

File.d., Sar., Grn. [File.]

File.d., Sar ·/550 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ST PAIR DISTRICT CORPS OF SHARRESS ST PAIR, MEMBESOTA DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 3 BENERAL LHB FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA SAWYER BORINGS 74-15M 74-17M DATE:

J.M.J.

J.M.J.

M.M.D.

SUBMITTED BY

11 J.

APPROVED

P. A. A. D.

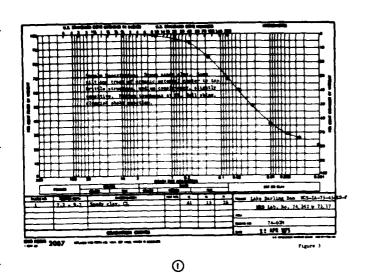
L. A. D.

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DRAWNS NUMBER RI-R-5/742

PLATE NO. B-43



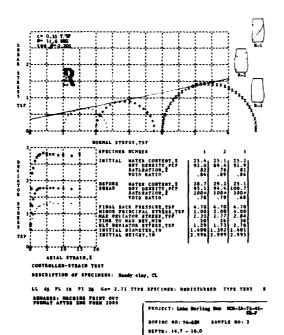
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LL 41 PL 15 PL 26 Ga- 2.46 TYPT SPECIFER: UNDISTURBED TYPP TEST R
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PPOJECT: Lake Derling Bas MCM-14-75-45TEL-

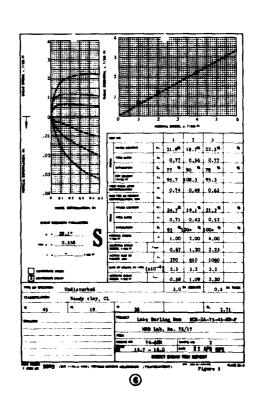
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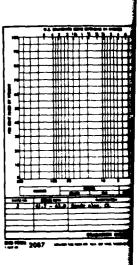
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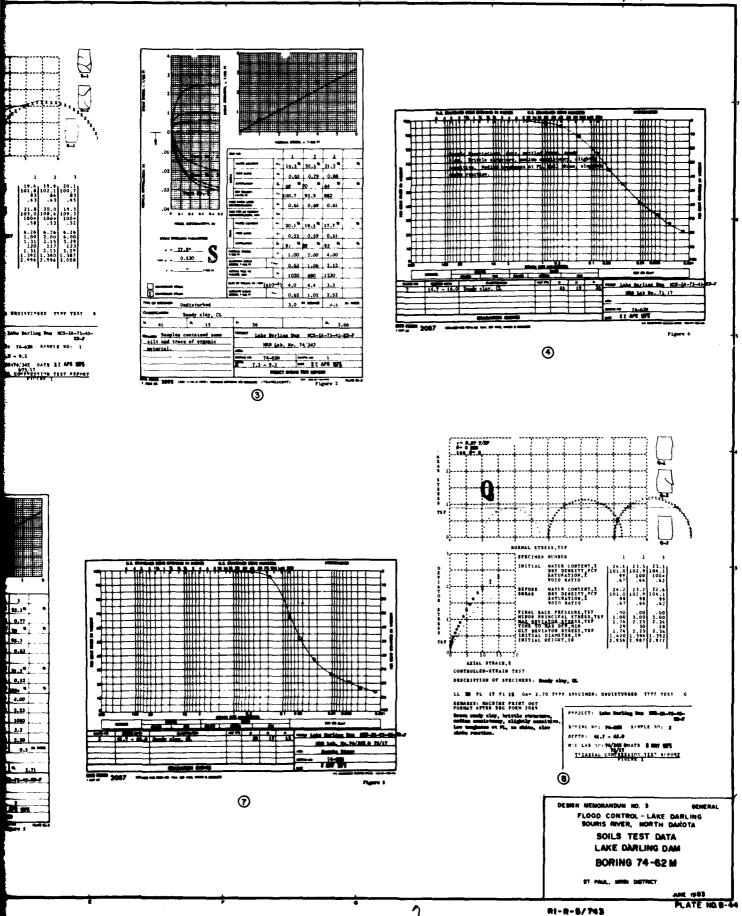
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HRD LAB RO: 74/342 DATE SE APR MIS 5-75/17 TRIAXIAL CONTRESSION TEST REPORT





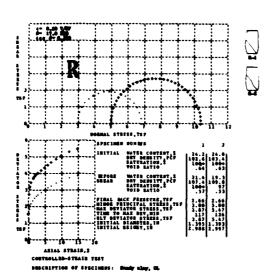




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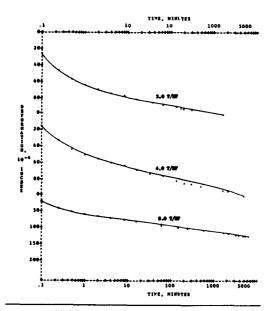


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HER LASCRATORY DOI: 10/200-10/19

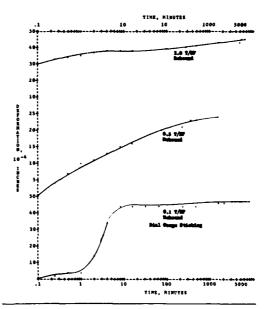
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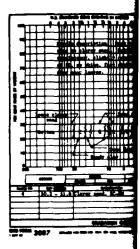
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FIGURE 46.

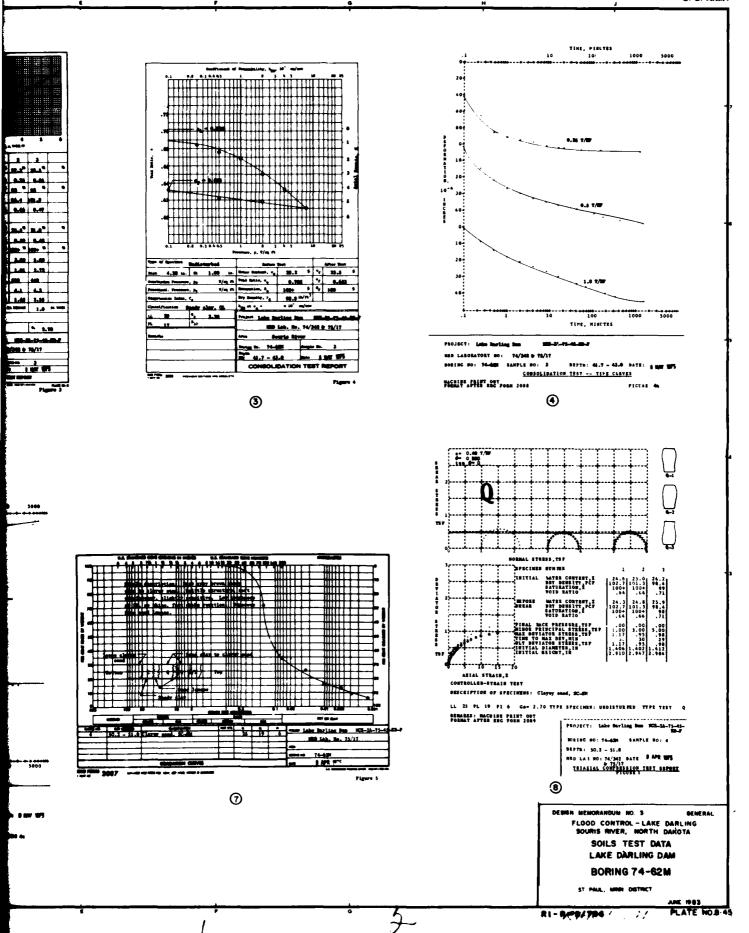
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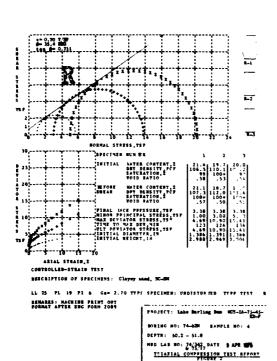
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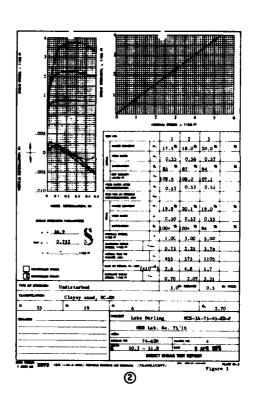
U. S. ARMY

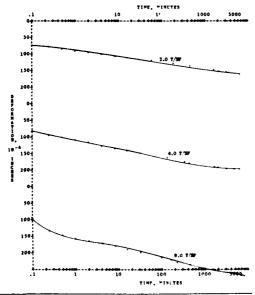


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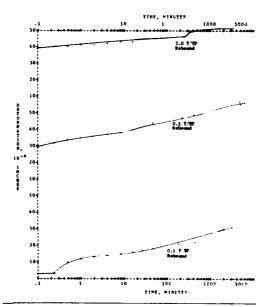
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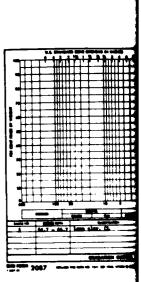


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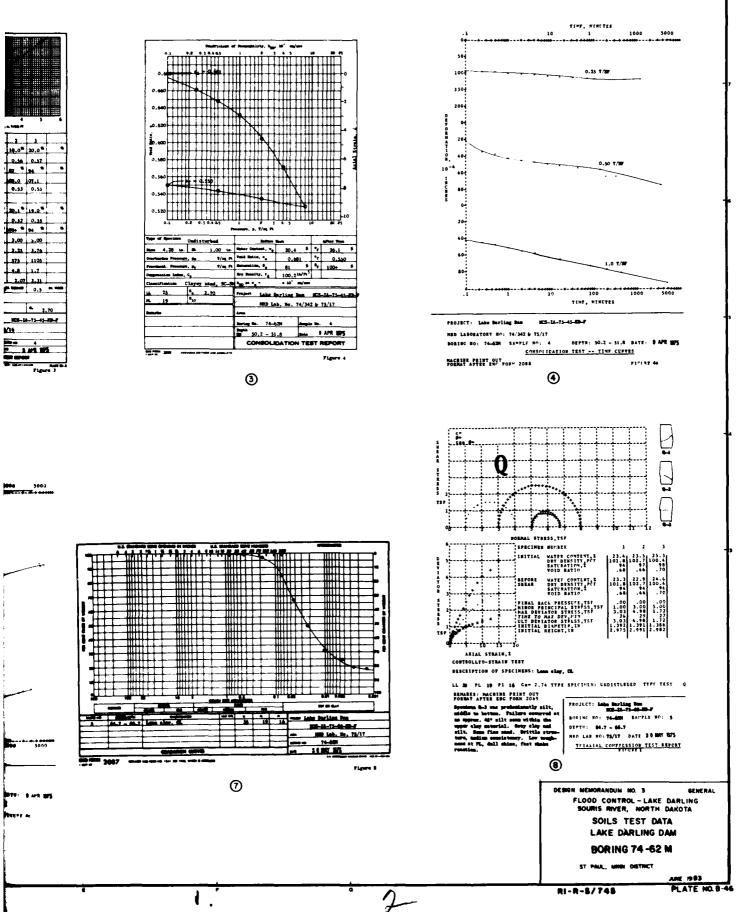


PROJECT: Lake Barling Dam DEPTH: 50,2 - 51,8 DATE: \$ APR MIS BORING NO: 74-62M SAMPLE NO: 4 CONSOLIDATION TEST -- TIMP CURTES PORMAT APTER THE PORT 2088



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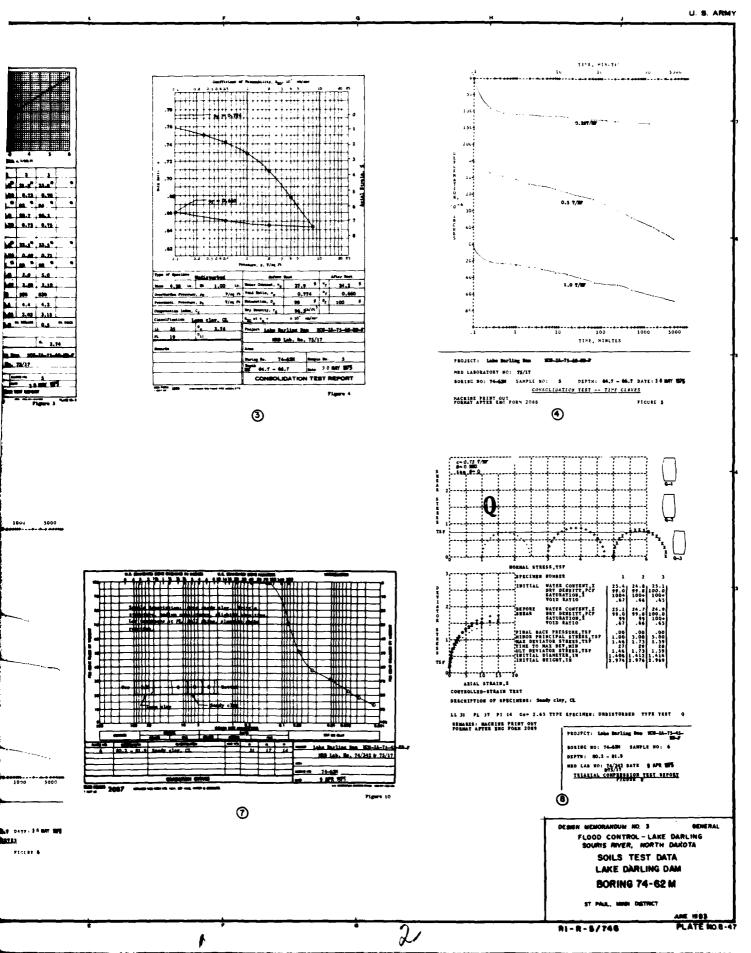
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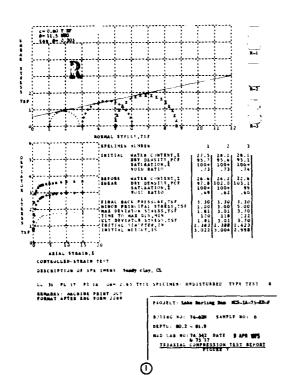
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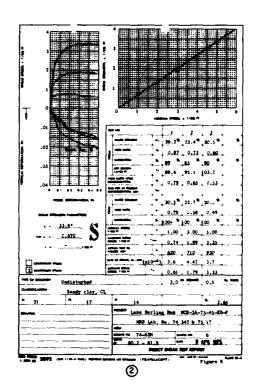
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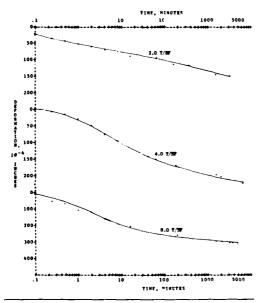
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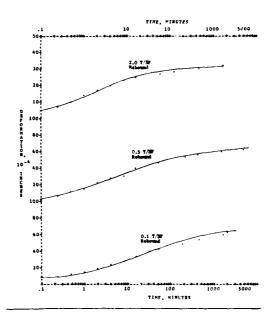
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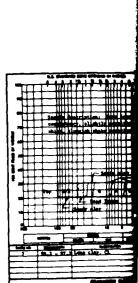




PROJECT: Labo Darling Dog HRR LABORATORY BO: 74/342 & 75/17 SORING No: 74-62N SATPLF NO: 6 DEPTR: 80.2 - 81.9 DATE: # APR M/S CONSOLIDATION TEST -- TIME CURVES PORMAT APTER SHO FROM 2044 3



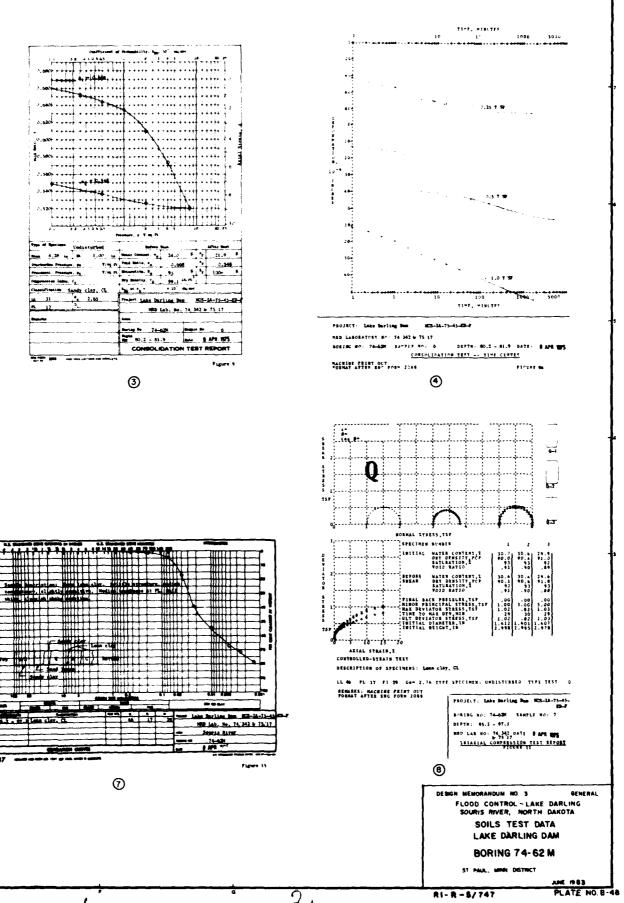
PRD LABORATORY RO: 74/342 & 75/17 DEPTH: 80,2 - 81.9 DATE: 8 APR 805 BORING NO: 74-62M SAMPLE NO: 6 COMPOLIDATION TEST -- TIME CORVES MACHINE PRINT OUT FORM 2088



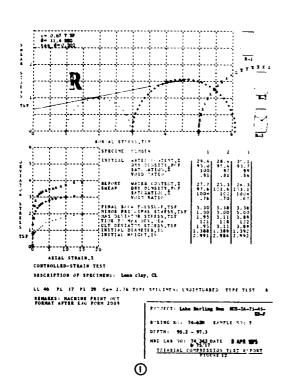
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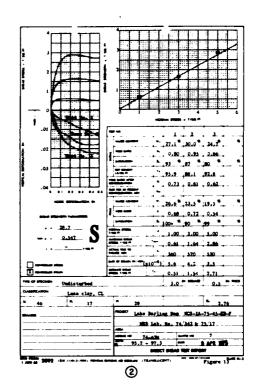
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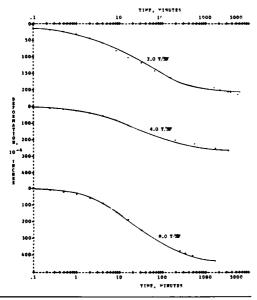




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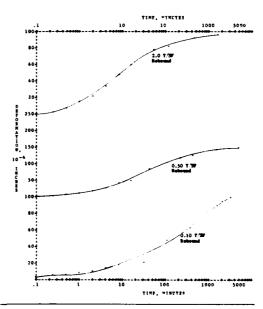




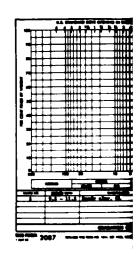


PROJECT: Labo Surling Dam (MS-16-75-45-85-F)
WEB LABORATORY NO: 74/42 + 75/47
BORIDG SO: 74-450 SAV/AT NO: 7 DETTH: 95.2 - 97.3 DATE: 8 APR 905
COMMODITION TEST -- TIME CURYES
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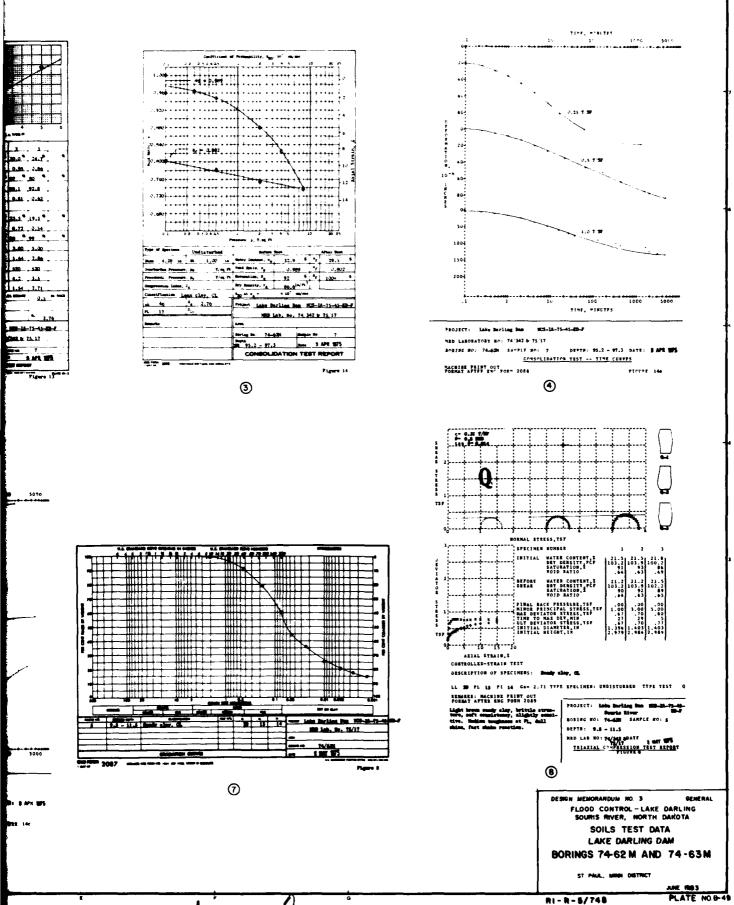


PROJECT: Lake Barling No. 183-14-75-45-430-7
HED LABORATORY NO. 76/392 & 79/17
BORING NO. 76-430 SAMPLE NO. 7 DEFTH: 95.2 - 97.3 DATE: 9 APR NO.
COMSOLIDATION TROT. - TIME CRAVE.
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PICTURE 140

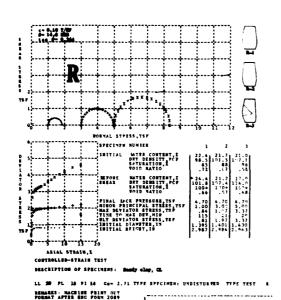


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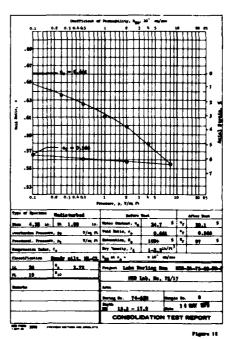
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MRD LAI NO: TA/MS MATE , MAY WEST TS/IT TRIAKIAL COMPRESSION TRST REPORT FIGURE 9

74-639

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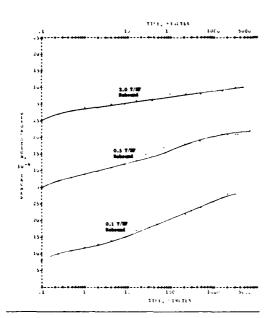
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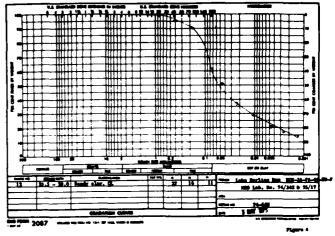


PROJECT: Labor Darking Data | MES-EA-75-65-M-F |

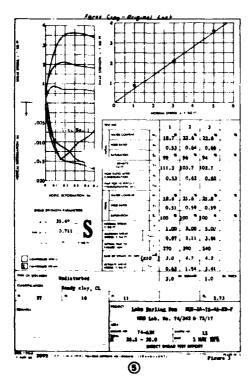
MED LABORATORY NC: 79/17

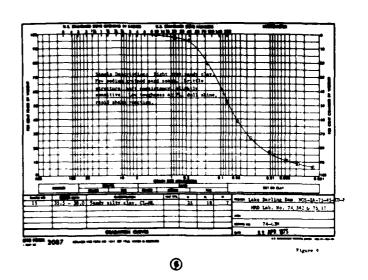
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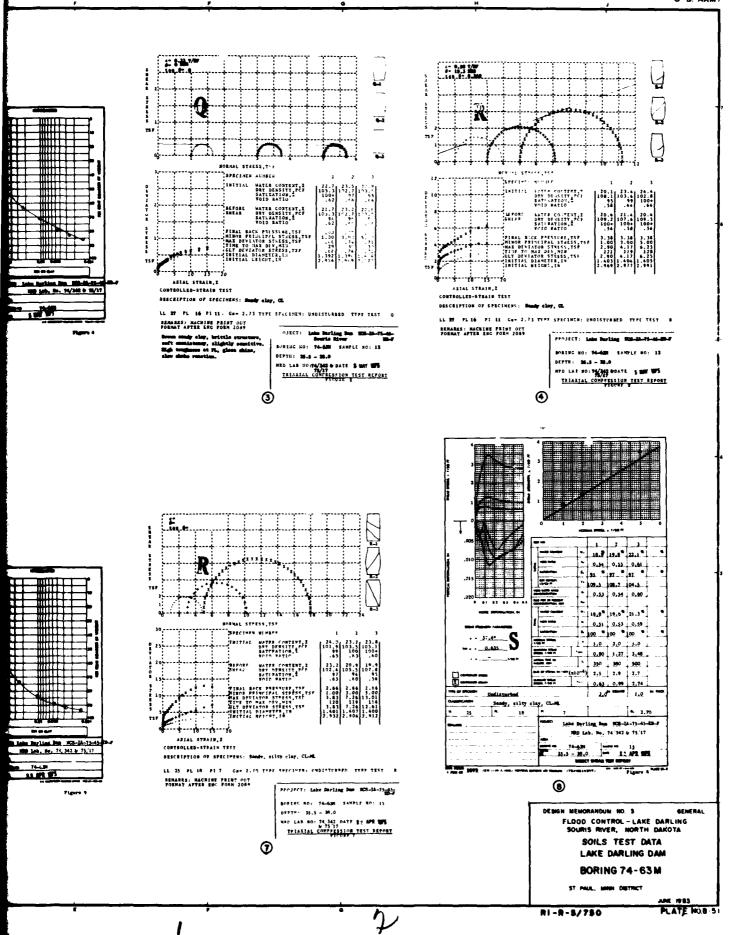
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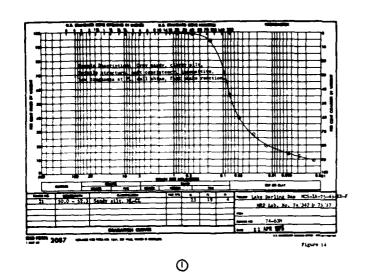
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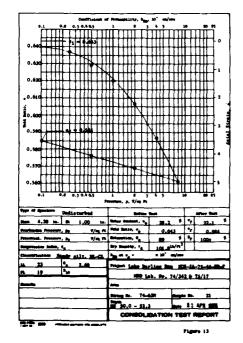
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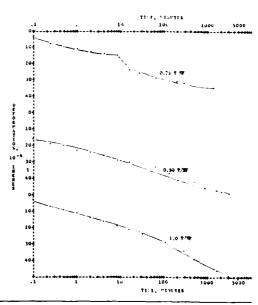


Seenters steet INITIAL ACTER CHAITER TO PROTECT WELL PARTY TO THE PROPERTY OF - 12--- 13--- 20 AXIAL STRAIN, 3 CONTROLLED-STRAIN TEST DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENC: Sandy milt, ML-CL

LL 23 PL 19 PE 4 Gam 2.66 TYPE STREETYEN: BADESTERRE: THEF TAST REMARKS: MACHINE PRINT OUT FORMAT APTER ENG PORM 2089 FredECT: Lake Burling Dam 1828-14-75-45-ED-F

> BORING NO: 74-63N 5:5FLI V 21 DI PTI-: 50.0 = 52.3 HRD LAD NOT 74 342 MATE 22 APR MPS 5 75 17 TELESTIAN COMPLESSION TEST REPORT 2





PROJECT: Lake Durling Don HCS-IA-75-45-73-4 ERD LABORATORY NO. 74/342 & 75/17 BORING NO: 74-634 SAMPLE TO: 25 BEPT# : \$0.0 -1 DATT: EZ APR ME CONSOLE ATTOM TEST -- TIME CORPLE CACHINE PRINT OUT POP! 2088 71CL 1 130

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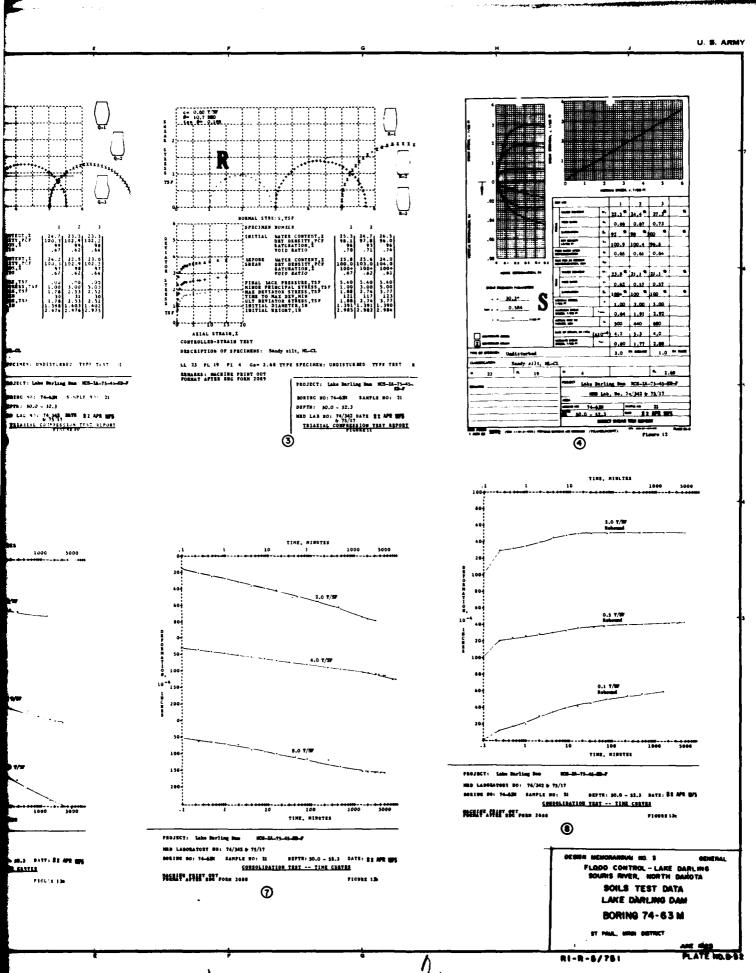
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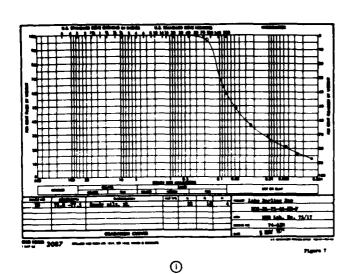
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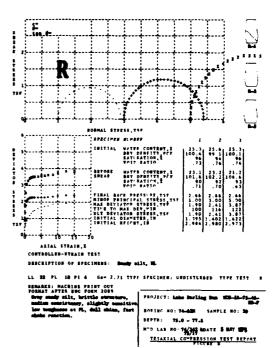
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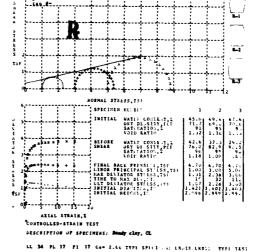
BAT DIESTITY FOR SATURATION VOID MATIC 37.1 38.8 42.0 76.7 79.3 74.1 85 24 9. 1.16 1.09 1.24 WATER LOUIS AT A DESTRUCT SATISATION AND SATIONAL PROPERTY OF SATIONAL P 39.4 77.3 91 33.7 81.7 86 1.04 3.06 1.27 41.6 75.2 9.7 1.21 PINAL BACK PRESS! [,1SF _MIBOR PRINCIPAL ST.1SS,TSF PHAR DEVIATOR ST.1SS,TSF TIME TO PAR DIC! ALT DEVIATOR ST.SS,TSF _JEJIJAL DIATIT., IN 5.60 AXIAL STRAIR, I COSTROLLLO-STRAIN TEST DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS: Sundy clay, CL. LL 34 PL 17 PI 17 GR* 2.66 TIPE SPECT LOT UNDISILIBLE. TYPE TEST | Q SEMARAS: HACKINE PRINT OUT FORMAT AFTER ENG FORM 2019 Both grey brittle, soft consistent slightly constitute. Low strongth FL, no shims, fast shake reaction. PROJECT: Labo Burling HCB-31-76-02

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DIPTO: 13.0 - 14.9

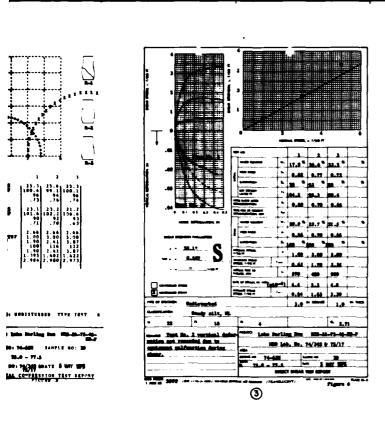
MED LAT. ST.: 76/116 DATL 3.5 JUL 1876

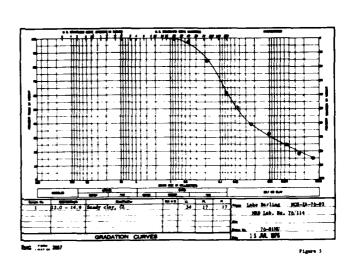
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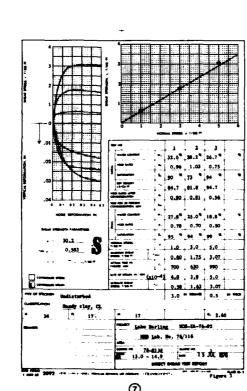
LL 34 PL 17 FI 17 Ga+ 2.66 TYPE SPICE . 41 EXPESIENCE TYPE TEST . # RAMARKS: NACHINE PRINT OUT FORMAT AFTER ENG FORM 2049 PROJECT: Lake Barling #CS-35-76-02

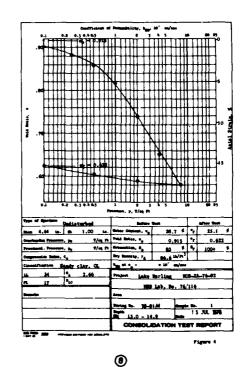
BORISG AND 76-8144 SAMPLE NOT 1 DEPTH: 13.0 - 14.9 MID LAT NOT 76/816 DATE 15 JUL 1976 TELACIAL CONTINUES TO TEST KEIGHT





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DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 3 GEMERAL FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA SOILS TEST DATA LAKE DARLING DAM BORINGS 74-63M AND 76-81M ST PAUL, MINN DISTRICT

PLATE NO.8-53

RI-R-5/752

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95 70.6 95 1.7 1.30 1.7 37.1 25.2 82.9 92.5 99 1.00 .80

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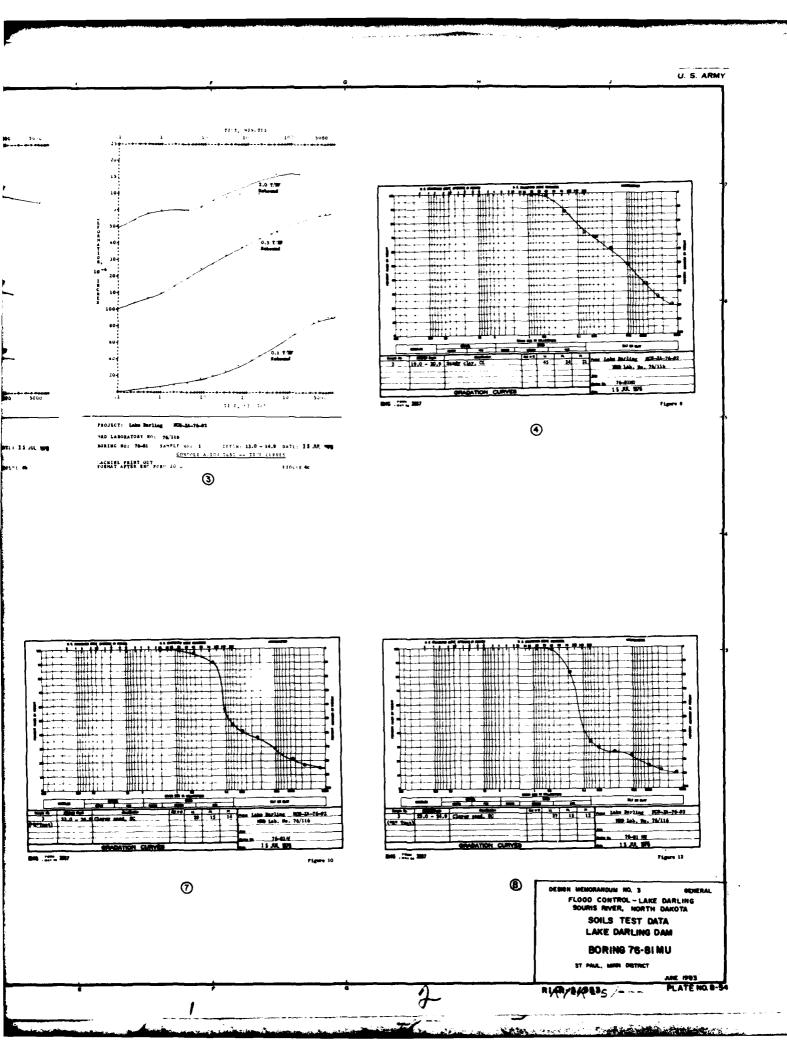
In 76/116 DATE 15 JUL 1976

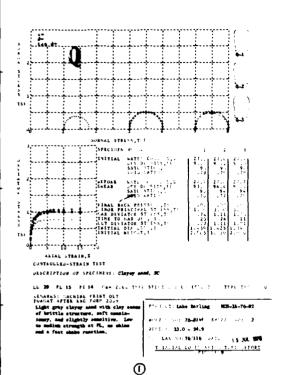
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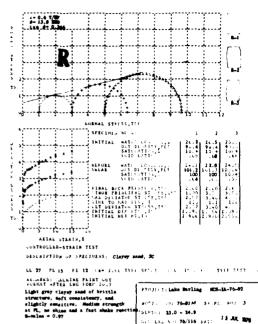
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CORPS OF ENGINEERS irt, Claiks 11 . t .1:3 150. 1504 164 .00 400 .00 404 104 2004 50 100 100 150 200 400 1000 5000 100 100 TI L. ET OLLS Tt 1, Ft .. 1ES PROJECT: Lake Burling PROJECT: Lake Sarling PROJECT: Lake Barline HED LABORATORY NO: 76/316 HRD LABORATORY NO: 76/116 #08186 NO: 76-81 SAMPLE NO: 1 DEPT#: 13.0 - 14.9 DATE: 15 RE MOR DEPT No 43.0 = 14.9 DATE : 15 JUL 876 BORING #0: 76-81 SA FLT -C: 1 BORING NO: 76-81 SAYPLE NO: CONSOLITATION TEST -- TI E CLEVES COMMITTED #1.10 1:5 -- 11 CL 515 CO1:04 FACHINE PRINT OUT FORM 26-8 FICULE 4a CACHINE PRINT OCT FORMAT AFTER ENT FORM 20.5 FOREAT AFTER ENG FOR 20 -Finint 46 @ 0 0.7 1/W 6- 0.5 100 540 6- 0.146 0.95 1.03 0.99 SPECIMEN NL: SET M . 80 . A3 28.0 26.6 92.7 9... 90 85 .86 .87 WATER CONTEST, I PRY DESISTANCE SATLANTION, I VOID RATIO 28,3 96,2 100 .79 27.1 97.7 100 •76 FIRAL BACK PRESSURE TST.
FIRAL BACK PRESSURE TST.
FIRAL BACK PRESSURE TST.
HAR DEVIATOR STRESS, TST.
HAR DEVIATOR STRESS, TST.
HISTIAL BLIGGET, IX 5.30 3.50 1.00 3.30 1.97 2.43 21 23 1.69 2.22 1.430 1.392 2.990 2.997 0.90 0.70 0.74 26 91 95 . 9.579 **S** 1.0 3.0 5.0 0.70 1.17 2.07 TSP --18---13---10 ARIAL STRAID, I CONTROLLED-STRAIN TEST 3,0 0 0,1 DESCRIPTION OF SPECIALISE Sandy clay, CL. 46 Pt 36 Pt 21 Can 2.74 TYPE SPECTIFIC UNLISTICATE TYPE TIST GRADATION CURVE EL 48 FL 20 FL 22 COP 2.74 : 2 REMARKS: MACRISH PRINT OUT FORLY AFFER 250 FORM 2009 Brietle servature, soft entsystemy, slightly sometime. Her to make retardint, firstem 10° of simple was two utuals to tria concellabition and two utuals to tria concellabition and #80JEC1: Labo Barling 1838-31-76-92 tabe bridge HE-R-10-11 M 144. De. 76/116 N-814 | 19 A 19 A DIFTI : 19.0 - 20.9 HED LAS TO: 26/516 BATT 15 JR. WE Triaxial compression rest Report (3) **6**

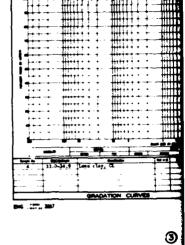
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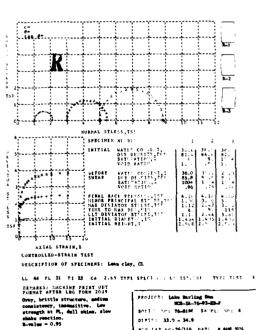


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SPECIMEN BULBER WATER CONTENT, 1 DRY DEMSITY PCF SATURATION, 1 VOID BATTO 29.4 90.2 93 26.7 91.3 Final mace pressent, TSI
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Lestial diameter, IN
Lestial diameter, IN
Lestial diameter, IN ASIAL STRAIR, I CONTROLLED-STRAIN TEST DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS: Fat clay, CH LL 50 PL 32 PL 30 Go- 2.66 TYPE SPECIMEN: UNDISTURBED TYPE TEST Q REPARKS: MACHINE PRINT OUT FORMAT AFTER EME FORM 2089

PEPTH: 33.0 - 34.9 HRD LAS 10: 76/116 DATE 5 AMS 1976 TRIAXIAL COMPRESSION TEST REPORT (3)



Project: Lake Berling MCS-14-76-92

260 LAU N to 76/116 DATE 15 JUL 200

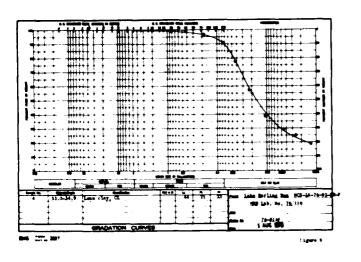
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DI PIT : 33.9 - 34.9 HTD LAR NO: 76/116 DATE \$ 806 976 THANKAL COMPLESSION TIST REPORT

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Figure 6



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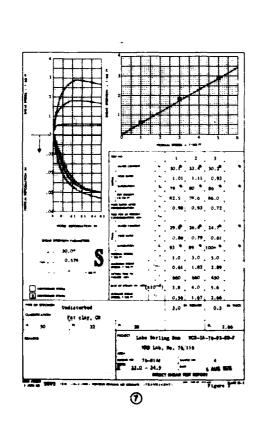
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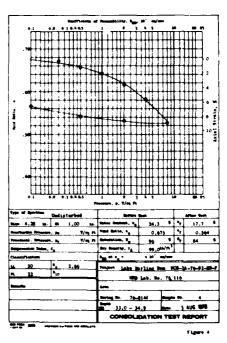
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DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 3 GENERAL
FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING
SOUMS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA
SOILS TEST DATA
LAKE DARLING DAM
BORING 76-81 M

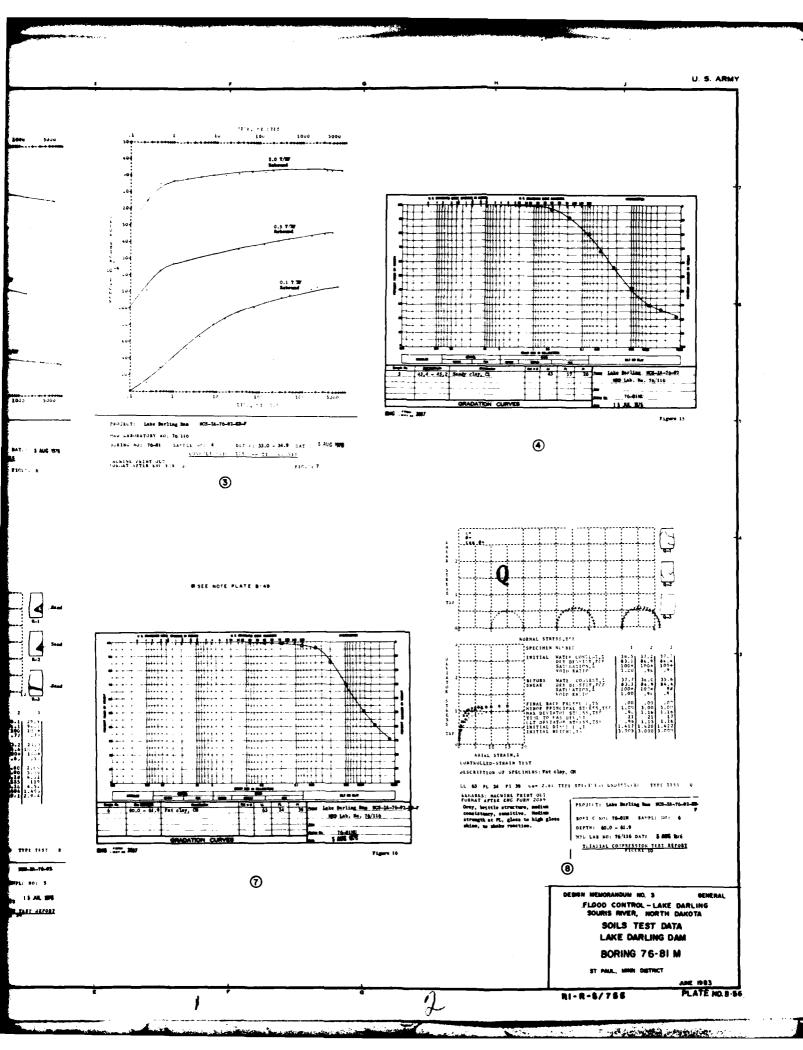
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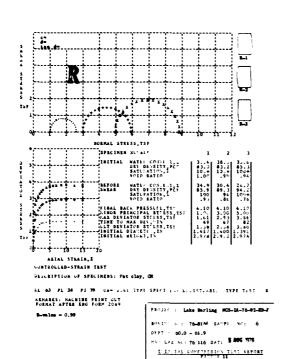
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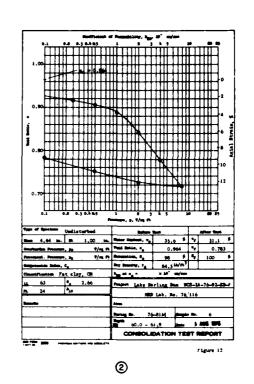
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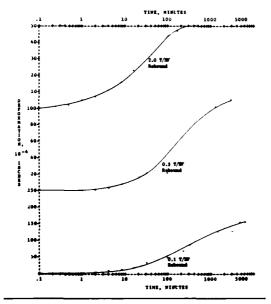
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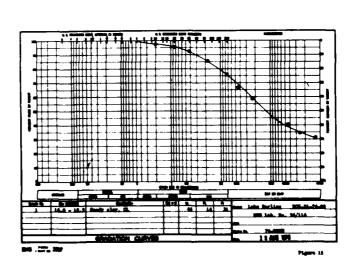


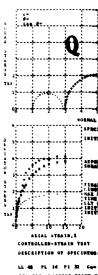
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BUR18G 80: 76-81

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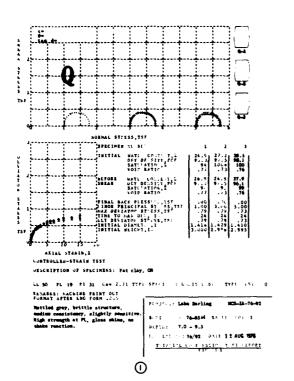
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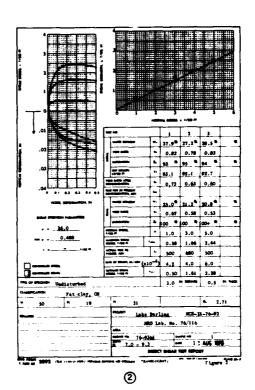
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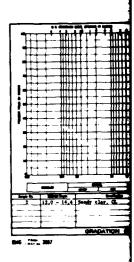
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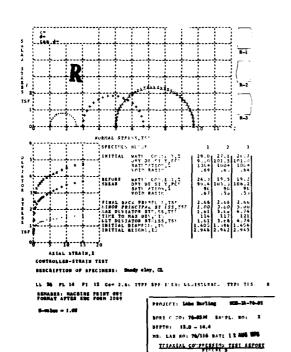
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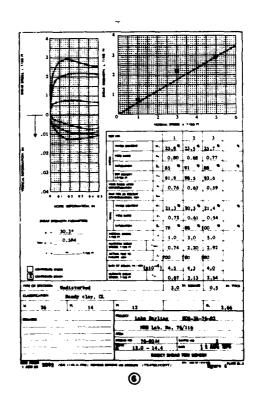




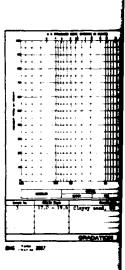




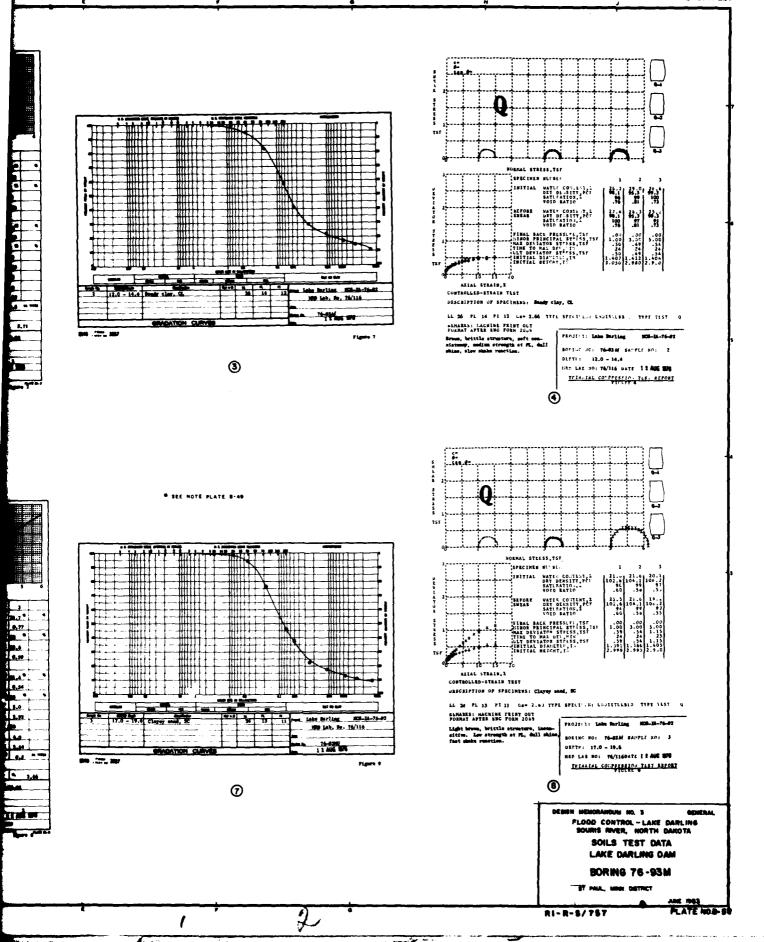
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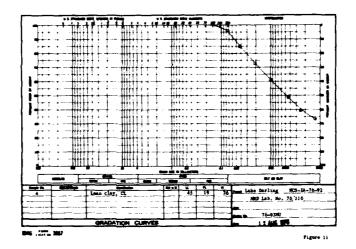
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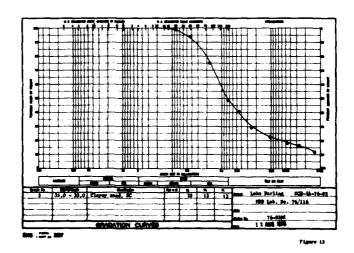


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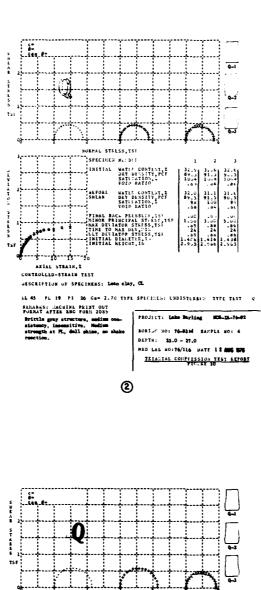


SEE NOTE PLATE 8-49

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NORMAL STRESS.TSF SPECINEN MITBER INITIAL WATE: CONIENT, I DRT DENSITY PER SATIPATION, I VOID RATIO 19.6 105.4 97 .36 .00 1.00 1.13 1.15 1.15 2.99 19.4 20.8 105.7 103.6 91 94 .56 .58 .00 .00 3.00 3.00 1.13 .71 1.15 .71 1.394 1.400 3.003 3.004 BEFORE WATER CON.ENT.1 SHEAR DRY DENSITY POF SATURATION.1 VOID RATIO FINAL BACK PRESSURE, TSE MINOR PRINCIPAL ST-ESS, TSF MAX DEVIATOR BTFESS, TSF TIME TO MAX DEV. HE. LLT DEVIATOR STRESS, TSF LEFTIAL DISHTERS, IN LIBITIAL BEIGHT, IX AZIAL STRAIN, 2 COSTROLLES-STRAIN TEST DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS: Clayer send, SC

LL 25 PL 13 Pt 12 Co- 2.63 TYPE SPECIFERS DEDISTURBED TYPE TEST

REMARKS: MACHINE PRINT OUT FORMAT AFTER ENG FORM 2089

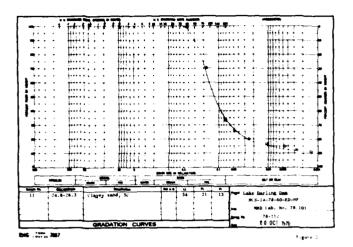
PROJECT: Labo Barling 997TH: 35.0 - 35.0 HRD LAB NO: 76/116 DATE 1 1 AND 188 TELAXIAL COMPRESSION TEST APPORT

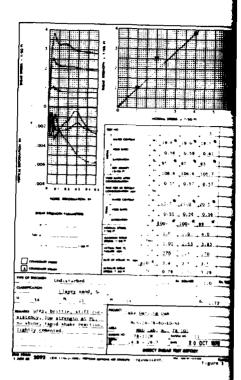
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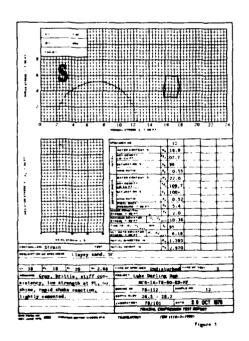
FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DAROTA SOILS TEST DATA LAKE DARLING DAM BORING 76-93 M

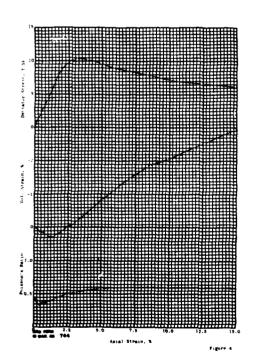
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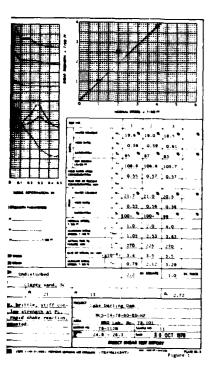


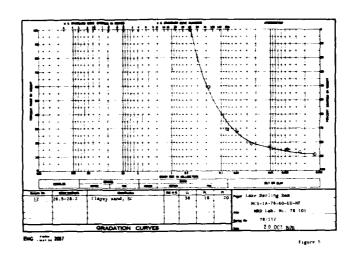


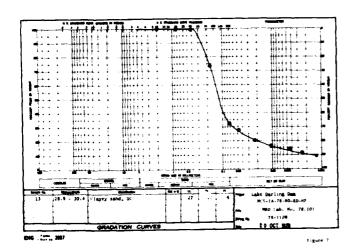


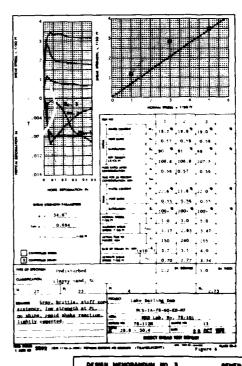


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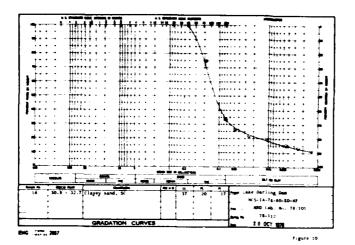


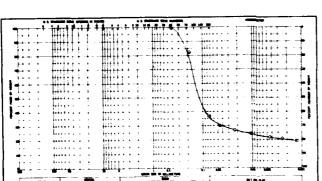
DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 3 FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DARDTA SOILS TEST DATA LAKE DARLING DAM BORING 78-112 M ST PAUL, MINN, DISTRICT

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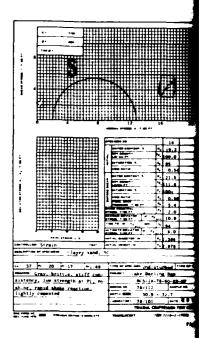
PLATE NO. 8-60

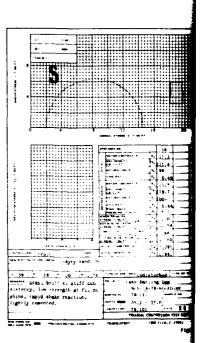
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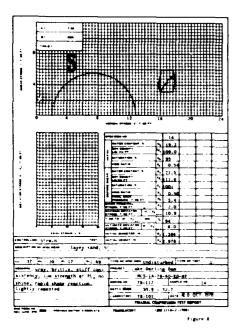


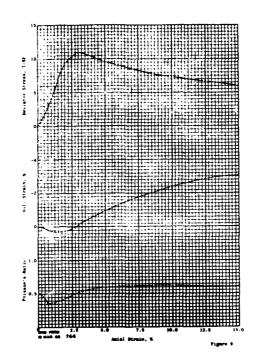
51.1 - 37.0 Clayery sand, 5s 29. Pager Lake Darling Dass
BCS-13-78-80-ED-RF
MRD ab, No. 78 101
Dass T-78-112 GRADATION CURVES BHS 2007 Eigure 13

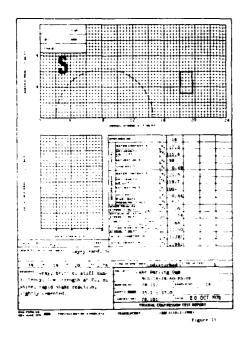


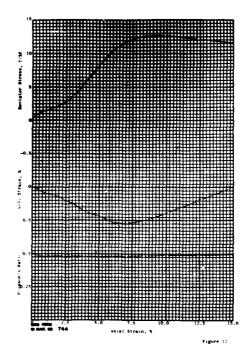


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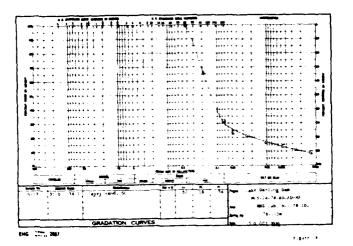


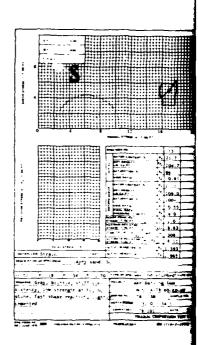
FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA SOILS TEST DATA LAKE DARLING DAM **BORING 78-112 M**

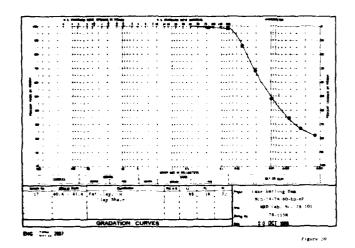
ST PAUL, MINN DISTRICT

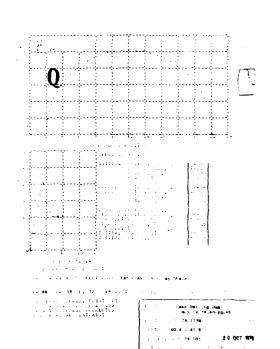
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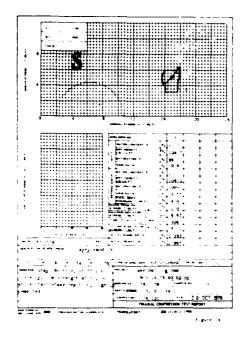
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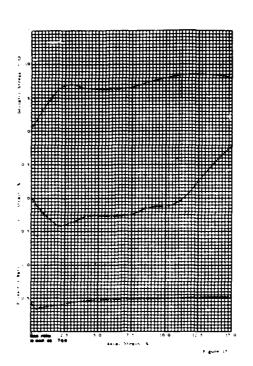


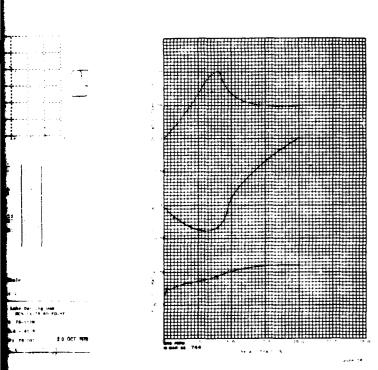


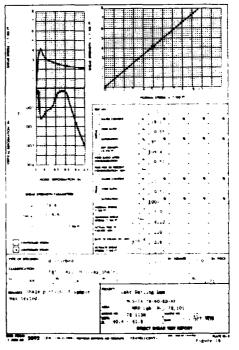








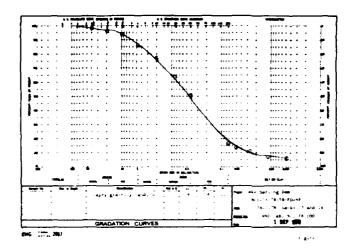


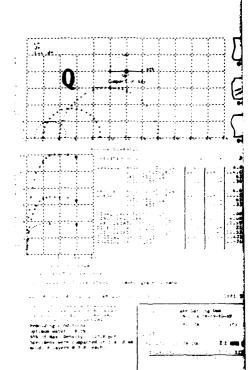


FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA SOILS TEST DATA LAKE DARLING DAM **BORING 78-113M** ST PAUL, MINN DISTRICT

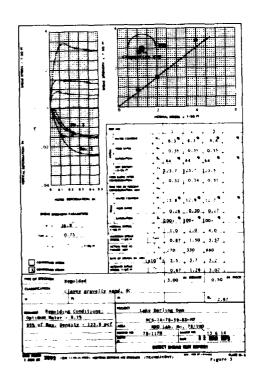
RI-R-5/761

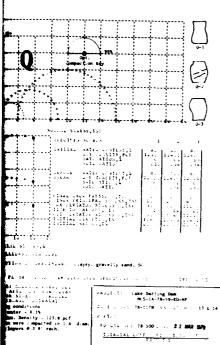
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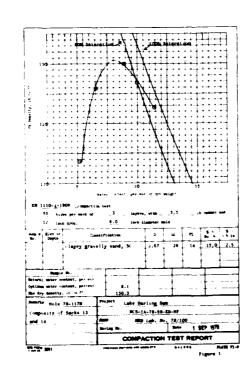




2= 1 2 301 78-1178 NV 27 001 13 6 14

INTALIAL CONT. VI. 1.2. (

HEAT CONTROL OF THE C 3.45 3.73 3.73 3.73 3.75 5,41 5,41 2.01 4, 1.11 6,52 6,14 8,14 1,4 1,41 2.912 2.016 CONTROLLED-STRAIN TEST DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFERS: Clayey gravelly sand, Sc



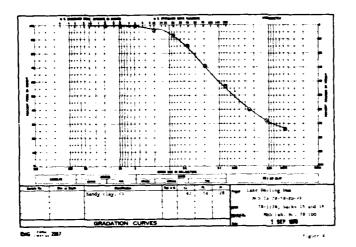
DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 3 FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA SOILS TEST DATA LAKE DARLING DAM BORING 78-117M

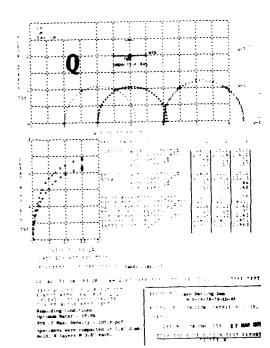
ST PAUL, MINN. DISTRICT

RI-R-5/762

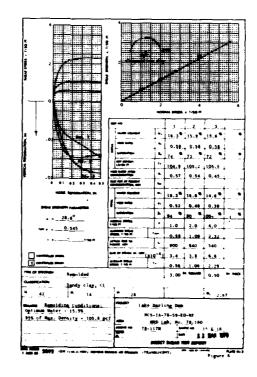
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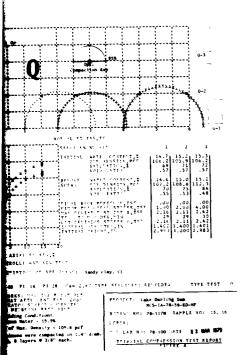
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8 17 157 NO: 78-1178 SAPPLE NO: 15, 16

TOTAL THE COMPRESSION TEST REPORT

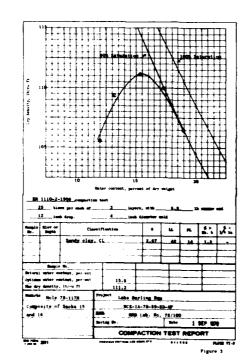
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DEV DESCRIPT. 1

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COL. EATLE United Billion CONTROLLED-STRAIN TEST DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS: Sandy clay, CL LL 42 PL 14 P1 28 Cam 2.67 TYPE SPECE The New Eded 7777 T15; K REHARRS: MACHINE PRINT OUT FUNDAT AFTER ERC FORM JON FUNDAT AFTER ERC FORM JON FUN ARMERAER RESTRAINT Remolding Conditions: Optimum Neter - 15.58 9% of Naz. Density - 105.6 pcf Specimen were compacted in 1.4" dism. mold, 8 layers 0 3/8" each. 8 Value - 0.58 8 Value - 0.58 ProJECT: Lake Darling Dam BOLING NO: 78-1178 SAMPLE NO: 15 & 16 HIL LAS SO: 78/100 DATE \$8 MAR 1979 TITALIAL COMPRESSION TEST REPORT



DESMH MEMORAHOUM NO. 3 FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA SOILS TEST DATA LAKE DARLING DAM **BORING 78-117 M**

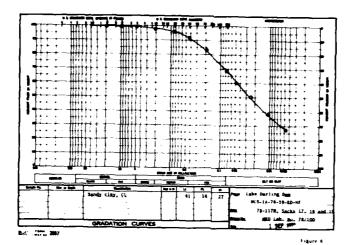
ST PAUL, MINN. DISTRICT

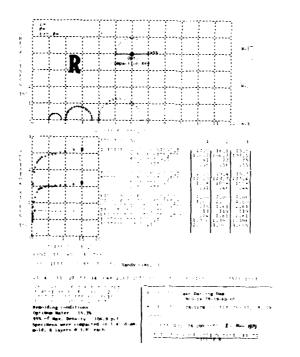
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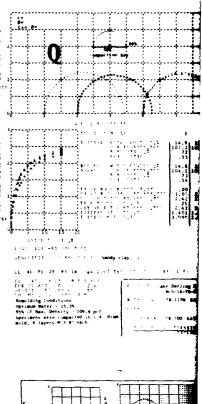
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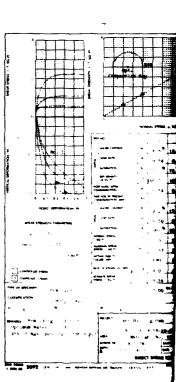
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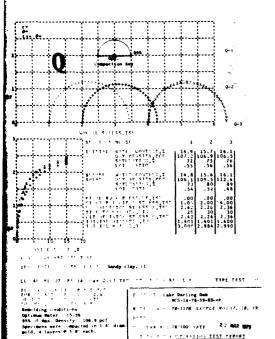
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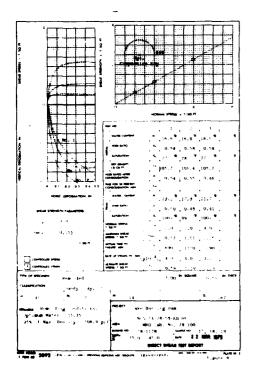


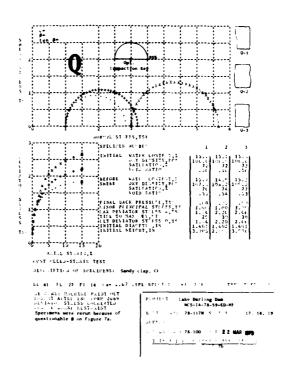


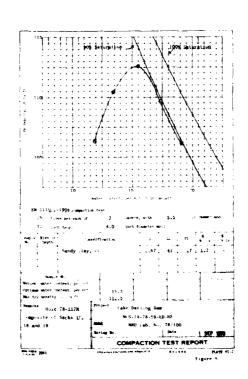




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DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 3 FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA SOILS TEST DATA LAKE DARLING DAM

BORING 78-117M

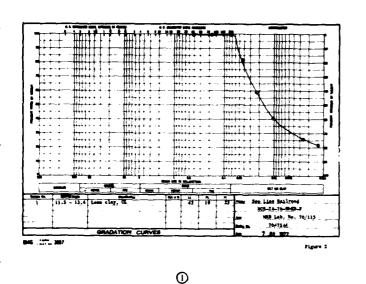
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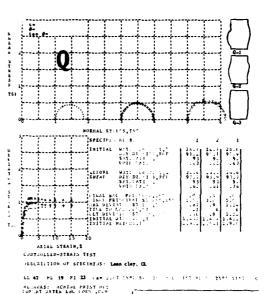
ST PAUL, MINN DISTRICT

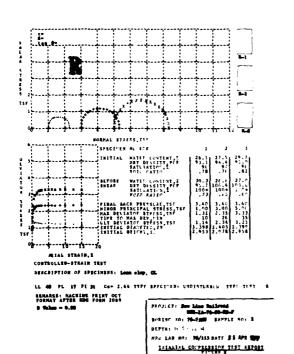
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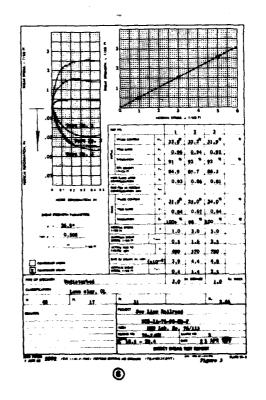
PLATE NO.8-65

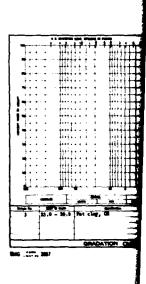




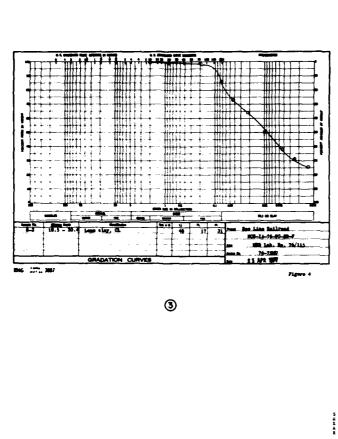


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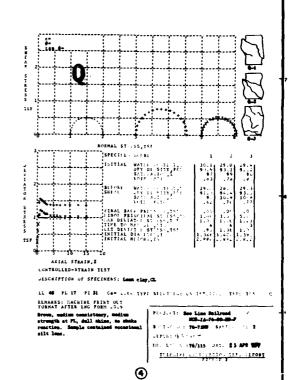




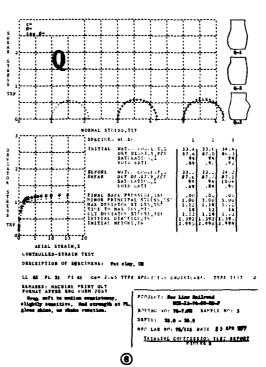




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SEE NOTE PLATE 8-49

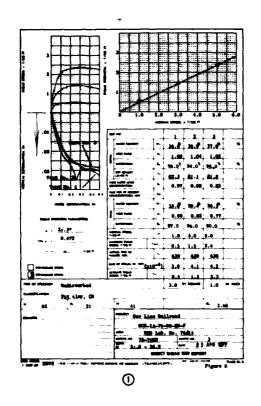


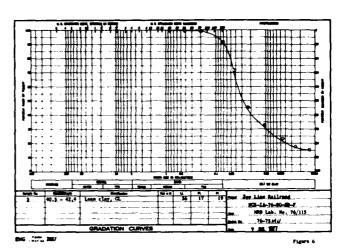
ELGOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING SOURS RIVER, NORTH DARDTA SOILS TEST DATA SOO LINE RAILROAD BORING 76-75 M ST PALE, MINN, DISTRICT

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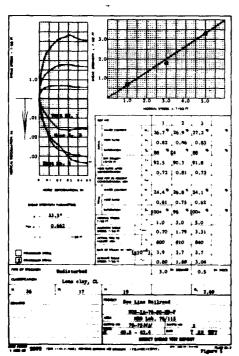
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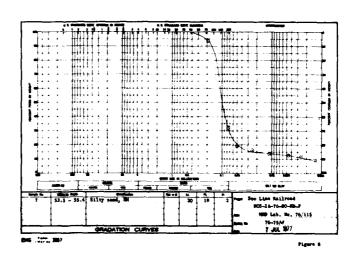
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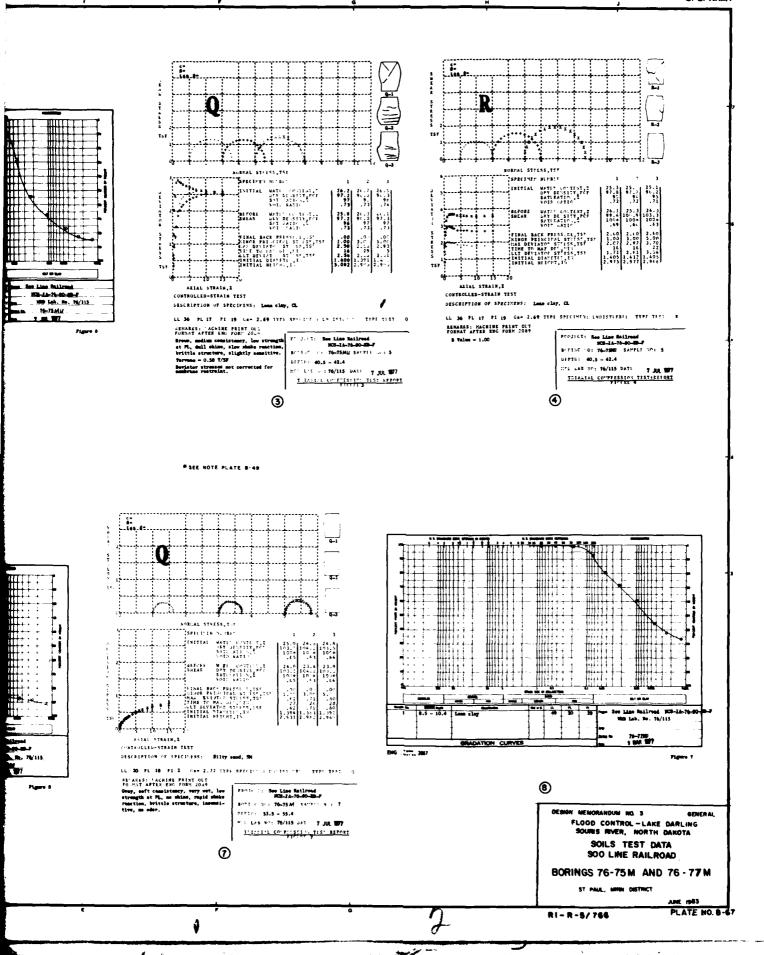
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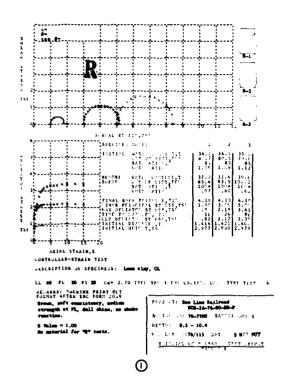
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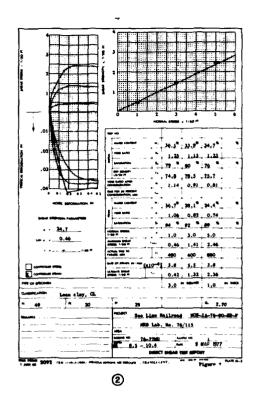
RETAINS: PACHINE PRE FUNDAT AFTER EM. FOR Gray, soft commistency, atrungth at Fig. me chima reaction, brittle struc-tive, me odor.

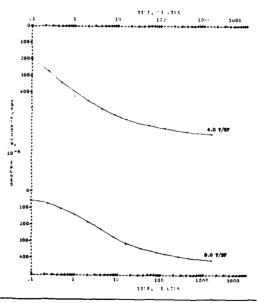
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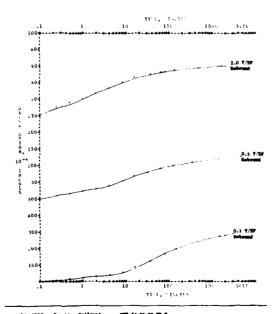
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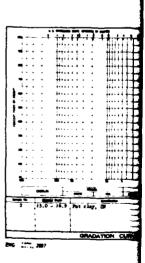




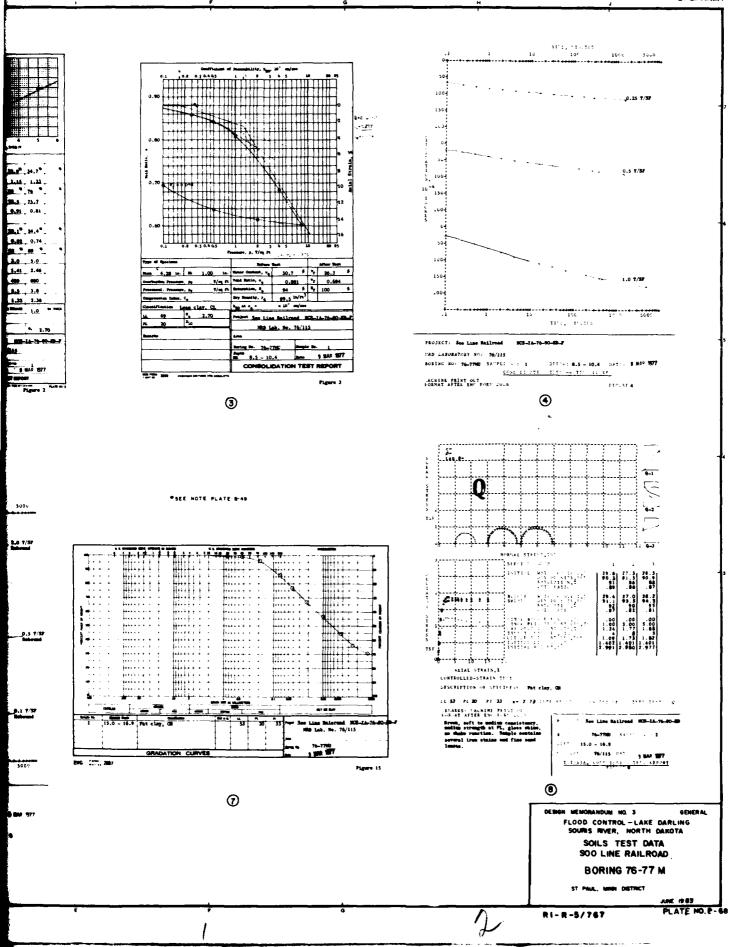




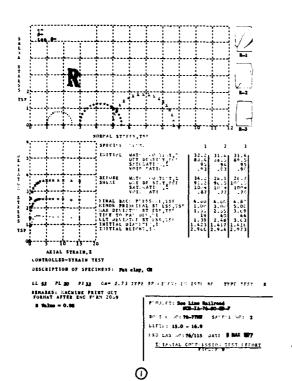


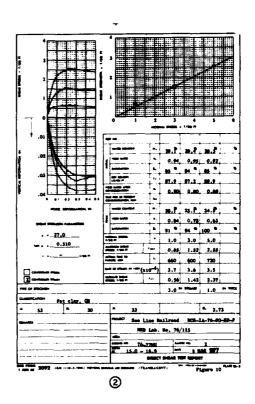




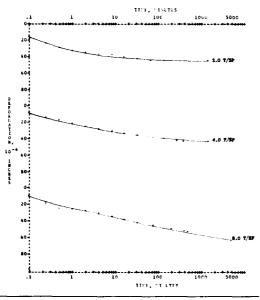


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KED LARGEATORY NO: 78/315

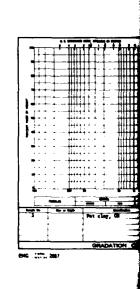
SORRIEG NO: 76-77990 SAMPLE VO: 2 DFFFF: 15-0 - 16-9 DATE: 9 MAR NOT CONSOLIDATION TIS: -- TITE SERVICE

ACCRESS, PRIFE BRC 7051: 2048 FIGURE 13

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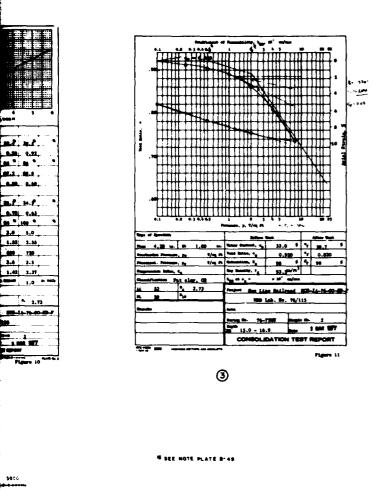


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PROJECT: See Line Smilreed SATELE SO: 26-770 SATELE SO: 2 BEFTH: 15.0 - 16.9 DATE: 9 BM W CONSTRUCTION THAT -- THE CLEARS ACHINE PRINT OLT

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- See Line Mailread GRADATION CURVES

TST SPECIMES NU'BL. WATIF CT TIST 1 DIT OF STITES SATURATION 1 VOID WATE 38.5, 39.1, 39.6 82.7 81.7 82.0 99 99 1004 1.06 1.07 1.06 VICE AND CONTROL OF CO 38.4 38.9 82.2 81.7 1.06 1.07 1.00 1.07 1.00 1.00 2.00 5.00 1.00 3.00 5.00 1.1 83 77 22 91 92 77 1.306 1.401 1.405 2.901 2.904 2.072 ARIAL STRAIN, R CONTROLLED-STRAIN TEST SECRIPTION OF SPECIMENT: Pat clay, OH LL 56 PL 19 PI 37 COM 2.71 TYPE SPICETING UNTISTERME. TYPE TEST MEMABES: HACHINE PRINT OLT FORMAT AFTER BNG FORM 4069

DELTE: 1000 LAR NO: 76/115 DATE #5 RPR 197

THE MIAL CONFESSION TEST REPORT

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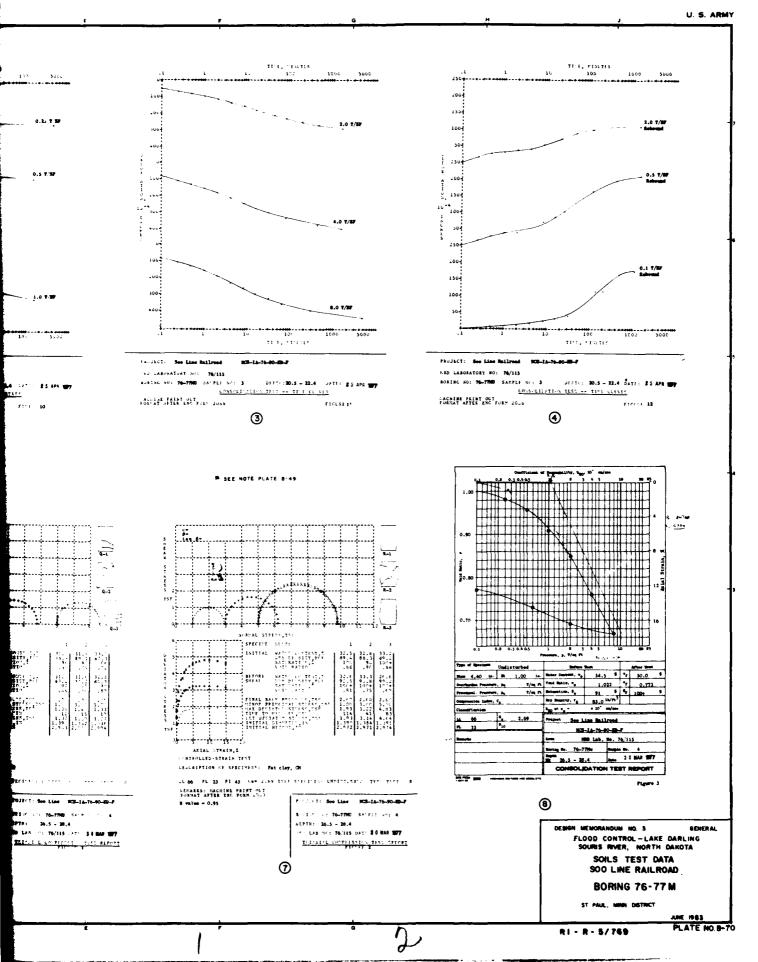
DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 3 FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA SOILS TEST DATA SOO LINE RAILROAD

BORING 76-77 M

RI-R-5/768

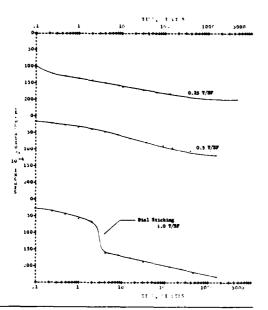
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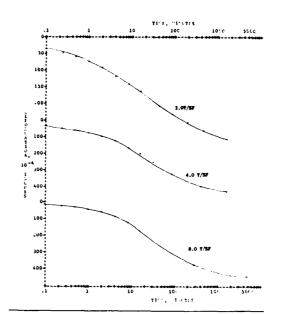


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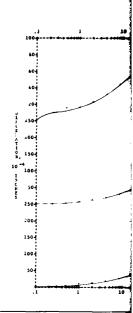
CORPS OF ENGINEERS



PROJECT: See Line Railroad NCS-14-76-60-80-8 MED LABORATORY MC: 76/315 . ИГРОН : **26.5 - 28.4** - ИМТГ: **3 0 Мак шуу** ... ТГ51 -- 1777 (1774 г. BURING NO: 76-7708 55 FE ACRINE PRINT OUT FORMAT AFTER ENG LOP' 2500 ETOLOF 4 0



PROJECT: Son Line Railroad NCS-IA-76-80-ED-F PLF - : 4 Bittin: 26.5 = 28.4 invt: \$ 0 Mag may - CO 5011 A11 That -- Time of the BURING NO: 76-7780 SA'PLF . : 4 HACHEME PREMT OUT FICT TE 5 @



PROJECT: Son Line Railroad PRO LABORATORY NO: 76/115 BORING NO: 76-7780 SATTE "ACRINE FRINT OLT FORMAT AFTER ENC FOR 25 ...

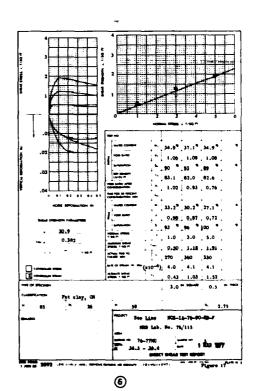
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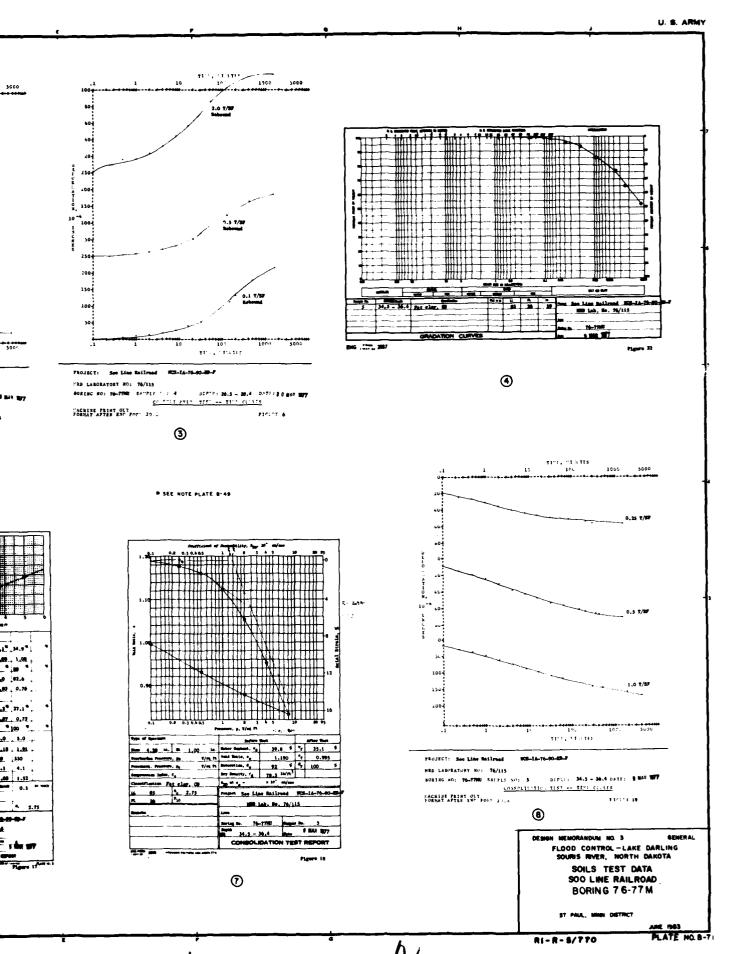
LHILL VALUE COMBUT,
A PERSITY FOR
SATURATION,
VOID CATIO WSTIT COURT 7,2 JIY DE. 2177,777 SATILATIO THE ATTO THE ARIAL STRAIN. DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFERS: Par clay, CH LL 85 PL 36 PE 59 Ca= 2.75 TYPE SPECT) : the ISTE RE. TYPE TISE REMARKS: DACKINE PRINT OUT FORMAT AFTER ENG FOR": 2089 P.CSCIT: See Line Bailrend HCS-IA-76-90-ER-7 Grap, medium semsistency, high strongth at PL, gloss shine, so shake reaction, slight oder. Borton be 76-7788 - 55 FEF No. 5 pret: 34.5 - 36.4 HUD BAR NOT 76/185 HATT " 9 BAR 1977 TO TAMENT COMPANSATION THAT RESCOT

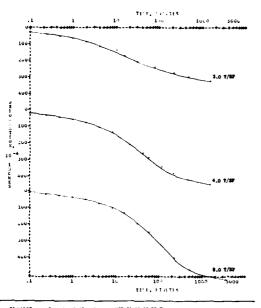
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Time, 1913)5 100 1600 3000 5004 100 10. Tri, Stotis

PROJECT: See Line Bailroot MCS-14-76-40-89-7

: 40 LABORATORY NO: 76/115

SURING 40: 76-778 SATFLE NO: 5 DEPTH: 34.5 - 36.4 BATT: 8 MAR 1877 CONSCLI.ATION TEST -- TIME CONTS

FORMAT AFTER CHC FCC: 20-4 FIGURE 30

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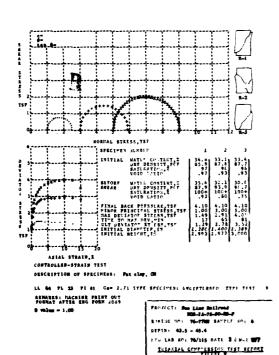
PED LABORATORY NO: 76/115

BUALLE NO: 76-7780 SATILI NO: 5 #1919: 34.5 = 36.4 | DATE: 1 8 MAP 1977

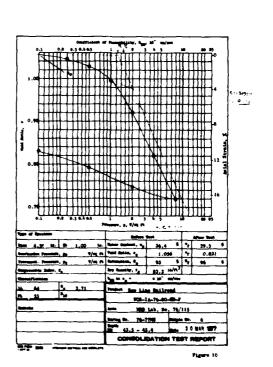
CONSOLI, ATTO. TEST -- TEST OF ALS

TACHTAL PRINT OUT FORT AFTER ENC FORT 2000 F 1711 78 21

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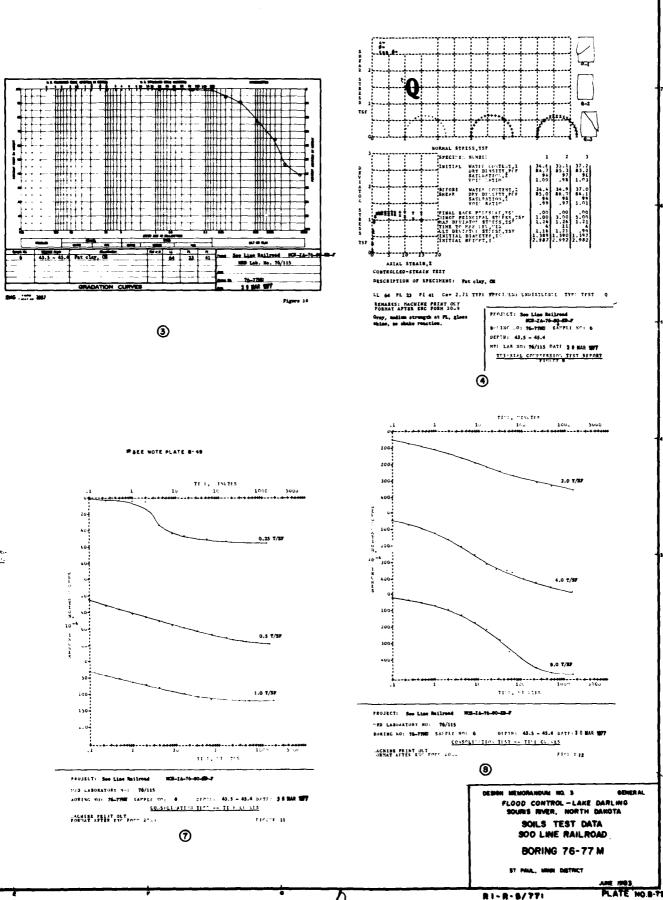
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6081%6 NOT 76-7780

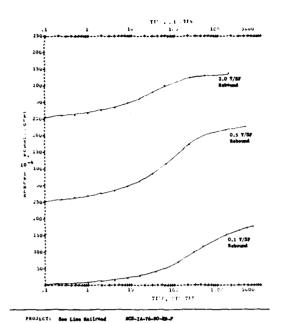
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33.5 - 35.4 Pat clay, GRADATION CURVES

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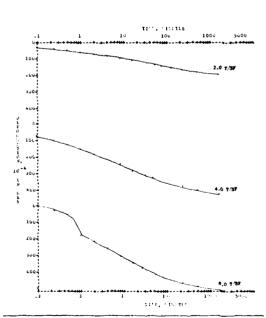
120 LABORATORY 30: 76/115 BORENC NO: 16-7780 SAFPER NO: 6 DEFEN: 43.5 - 45.4 DA CONSOLE STEW TEST -- 71 - 41 ALS DEFTE: 43.5 - 45.4 DATE: 3 9 MAR TOT ACHINE PRINT OUT FORMAT AFTER ENT FOR: 2.. F101 1 13

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TI'E, SINTER

0.25 7/SF

0.5 7/57



PROJECT: See Line Railroad RCS-14-76-80-ED-F HAR LABORATORY NO: 76/115 soline aus 76-7790 SATELL NOS 7 - DEFTE - 53.5 = 55.4 DATE: 3 0 MAR #7 CONSCRETATION SIST -- \$101 CONT. HACRISE PRINT OUT FOR 2000

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LESCRE

1 4. Jack Soo Line Rillroad BORING NO: 76-778' SATELE

ACCOMING THE TOTAL TOTAL

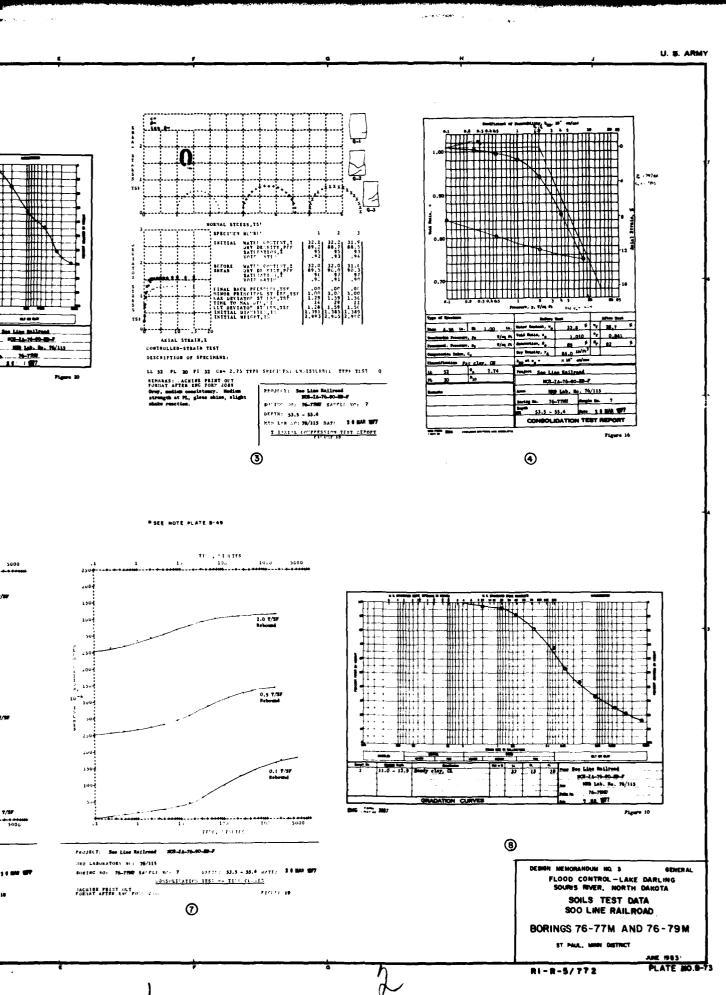
PROJECT: See Line Smilreed | MCS-14-76-80-E3-F HER LABORATORY NO: 76/EES
BURESS SO: 76-F788 SA: FLI NC: 7 PLE NC: 7 - DEPTH: \$3.5 - 15.4 JATE: 3.0 MAR WY CHASULIATION TEST -- TI'I GI AGS PORNAT AFTER BAC FORE 2008 F16185 17

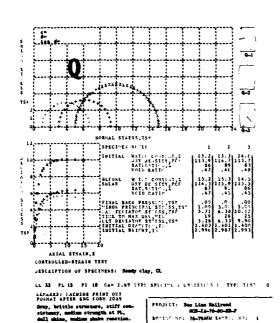
Itte, Fitnetts

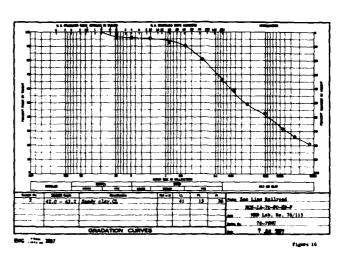
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ASIAL STRIBER
CONTROLLED STRAIGS
DESCRIPTION OF SPEN
LL 41 TL 15 TL
GROWNES MACHINE B

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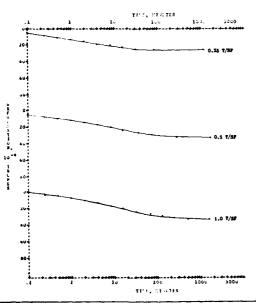
AL 41 PL 15 PL STOCKES: NACHEE STOCKES: NACHEE STOCKES OF STOCKES STOCKES OF STOCKES OF

SEE NOTE PLATE

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Diff: 11.0 - 12.9

MEDI LAB DOLTO/115 JATE 7 JUL 1877
TELABLAL COMPONENT TEST DEPORT

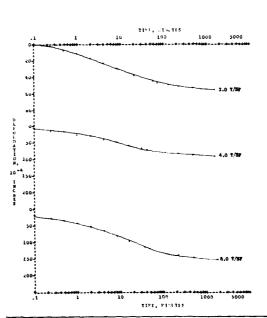


PROJECT: Don Cantered MC-12-76-00-00-9

130 LABORATORY 301 76/115

BORISG 301 76-7889 SAUFLA NO. 2 DIFFR: 42.0 - 43.2 DATE: , as my consolidation first -- 71/2 Gailer

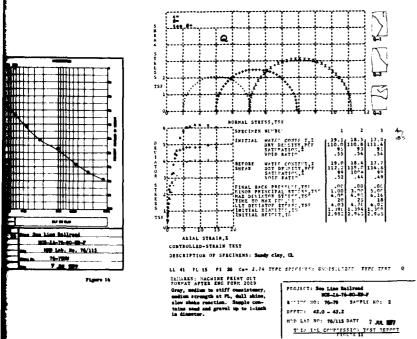
2008/01/21/21/21 70/2 70/2 ALUNC FIGURE 13

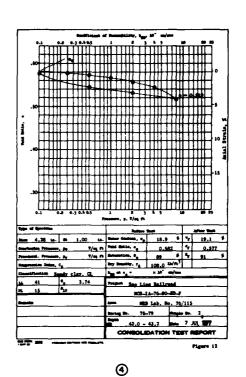


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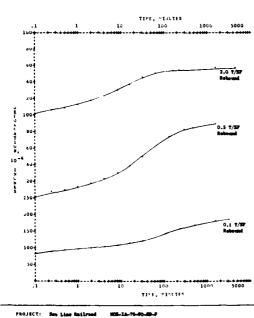






SEE NOTE PLATE 8-49

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See Line Smilrond 100 Lab. No. 76/115

NED LABORATORY NO: 76/115 BORING NO: 76-7900 SAMPLE NO: 2 CONSCLEATED TEST -- THE CUIVES FORMAT APTER ENG FORM 2000

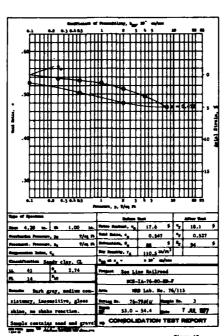
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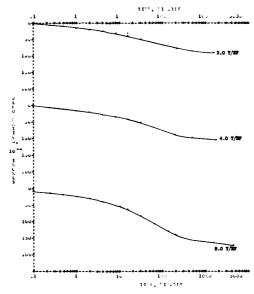
FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA SOILS TEST DATA

BORING 76-79 M

RI-R-5/773



SEE NOTE PLATE 8-48

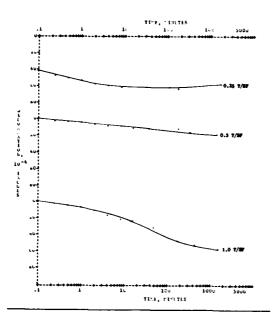


PROJECT: See Line Railroad MCS-IA-76-00-ED-F

LD LABORATORY NO: 76/115
EDRING NO: 76-7980 SAPITE NO: 3 - METTE \$3.0 - \$4.4 HATE: \$ JM 187 CONSULTABLE TEST -- IT F CHIVES

TOCHTER PATET OUT F101 d 19

U. S. ARMY



PROJECT: See Line Railread | HOS-ZA-76-60-MB-F NAB LABORATORY NO: 76/115 BORING NO: 76-7889 SA'PLE NO: 3 PIPTI: \$3.0 = \$4.4 DATE: 7 JR 1977 CONSCLIPATIO - TEST -- TIME CLOVES POTENT OF THE PRINT OF TORN 2010

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1630 0.5 T/W 150 lov4

PROJECT: See Line Mnilrond 103-IA-76-90-8-F HAD LABORATORY NO: 76/115 BORTHE NO. 76-7980 STEET NO. 3 DEFEN: \$3.0 - \$4.4 DATE OF THE NO. 76-7980 STEET NO. 3 DEFEN: \$3.0 - \$4.4 DATE OF THE NO. 75-7980 STEET NO. DESTT: \$3.0 - \$4.4 DATE: 7 JUL 1977

In 100 2000

Time - 4 1000 2000

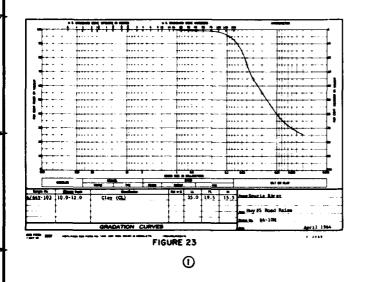
HACHENE PRINT OUT F101:1 20

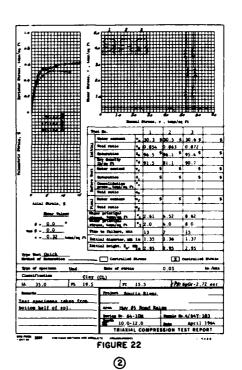
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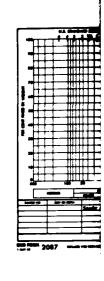
DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 3 FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING SOURS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA SOILS TEST DATA

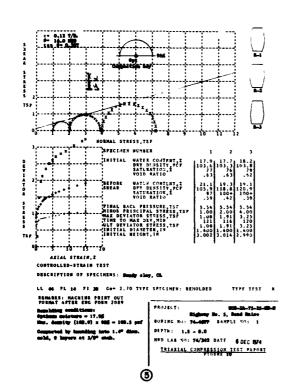
BORING 76-79 M

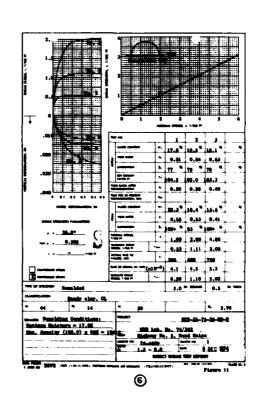
AME 1983 PLATE NO. 8-75 RI-R-5/774

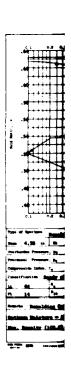


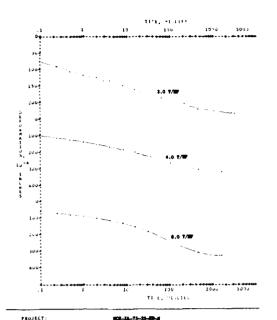


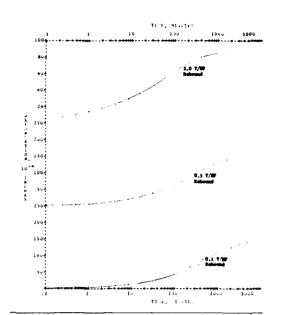




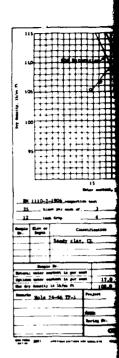


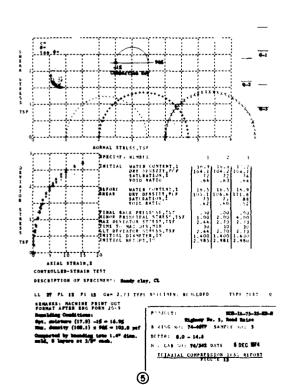


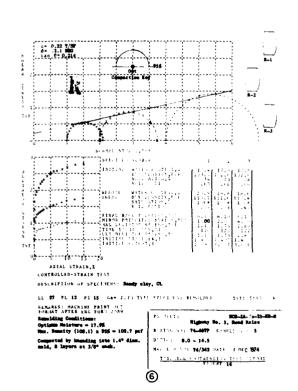




| FROJECT: | MC1-14-75-25-36-36 | MC1-14-MC1



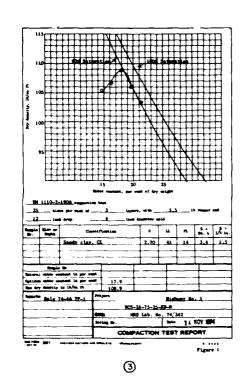




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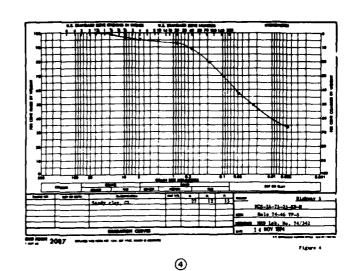




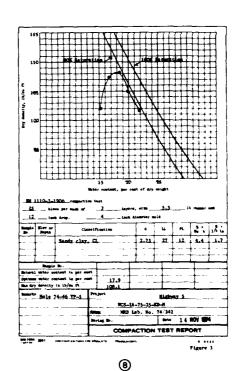
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SAMPLE U.S.

MATE 6 DEC 1876 1001 TEST 11 141



I DOLL 0.62 0.61 0.59 21.8 19.8 17.7 7

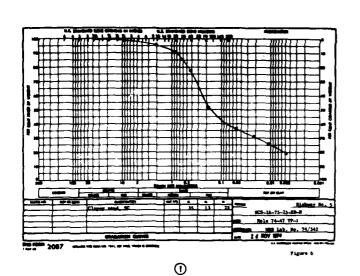


DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO 3 GENERAL FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA SOILS TEST DATA STATE HIGHWAY NO. 5 BORING 74-46 TP

ST PAUL, MINN DISTRICT

JUNE 1983 PLATE NO. 8-77

RI-R-5/776



MORMAL STRESS, TSF SPECIMEN NUMBER SPECIAL MATER CONTENT, 2
INITIAL MATER CONTENT, 2
BRY DISSITY PCF
SATURATION, 2
VOID BATTO WOLD BYTES

BEFORE MPTIC COVYLINT, I

BEENE DET DIESTTY PFF

FINAL BACK PRISSURITYSF

MINOR PRINCIPAL STREES, TSF

MAX BEVIATION STREES, TSF

JIST TO MAX BUY MIN

CLT DEVIATION STREES, TSF

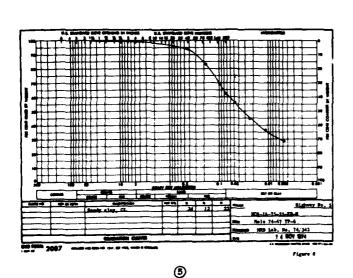
HETTIAL BACK PIESS. .00 .00 .00 1.00 2.00 4.00 1.44 2.43 2.81 30 31 2.81 1.40 2.43 2.81 1.400 1.400 1.400 3.005 3.029 2.998 AXIAL STRAIN. DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS: Clayer sand, SC

LL 35 PL 13 PI 22 Cam 2.67 TYPE SPECIMEN: Remolded REMARKS: MACHINE PRINT OUT FORMAT AFTER ENG FORM 2069 Rampleing conditions: Options belotupe = 13.9% Nax. dempity (117.2) x 95% = 111.3 pcf Compacted by kneeding into 1.4" diam. sold, 8 layers at 3/8" each.

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DEPTH: 1.8 - 8.0 HRD LAS NO: 74/342 DATE 28 DEC W74 TRIANIAL COMPRESSION TEST REPORT

TYPF SEST 🧳



SPECTA 106.4 106.4 136.4 136.4 106.4 106.4 106.4 106.4 106.4 106.4 PINAL BOOK TRANSPORT TO MAKE THE TRANSPORT TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TRANSPORT AXIAL STRAIN, 2 CONTROLLED-STRAIN TEST OLSCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS: Sandy clay, CL DE 34 PE 12 PE 22 GAR 2.60 TYPE DOWN THE RECEIPE REMARKS: MACHINE PRINT OUT FURNAT AFTER ENG FORM 2084

Possible conditions:
Optime misture = 16.35
Next Amelity (212.9) x 995 = 107.2 per Completed by immediag into 1.4" disc. melé, § layers at 3/8" such.

DIFFL: 8.0 = 14.0 MRN tak in: 74/342 DATE 17 LAN 1975

THANKE COMPLESSION HIST ROBORT

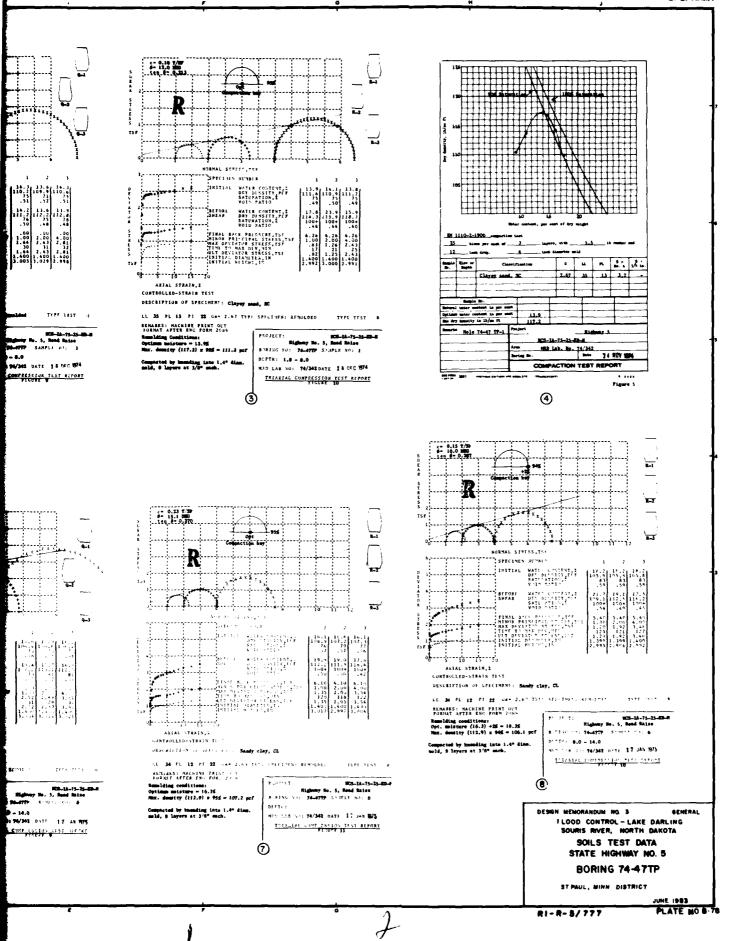
ARIAL STRAIN,

CONTROLLED-STRAEM

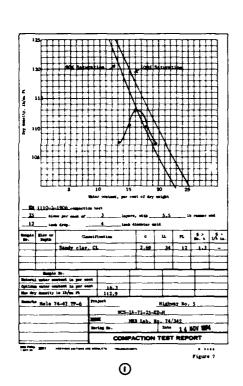
REMARKS: MACHIMB FORMAT AFTER ENG

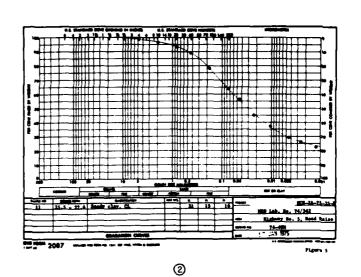
UPSCRIPTION ii 34 ft 24

HETWARST MA molding



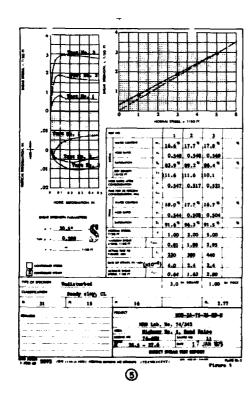
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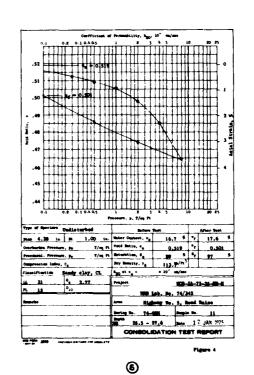


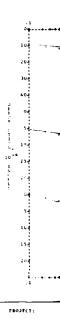




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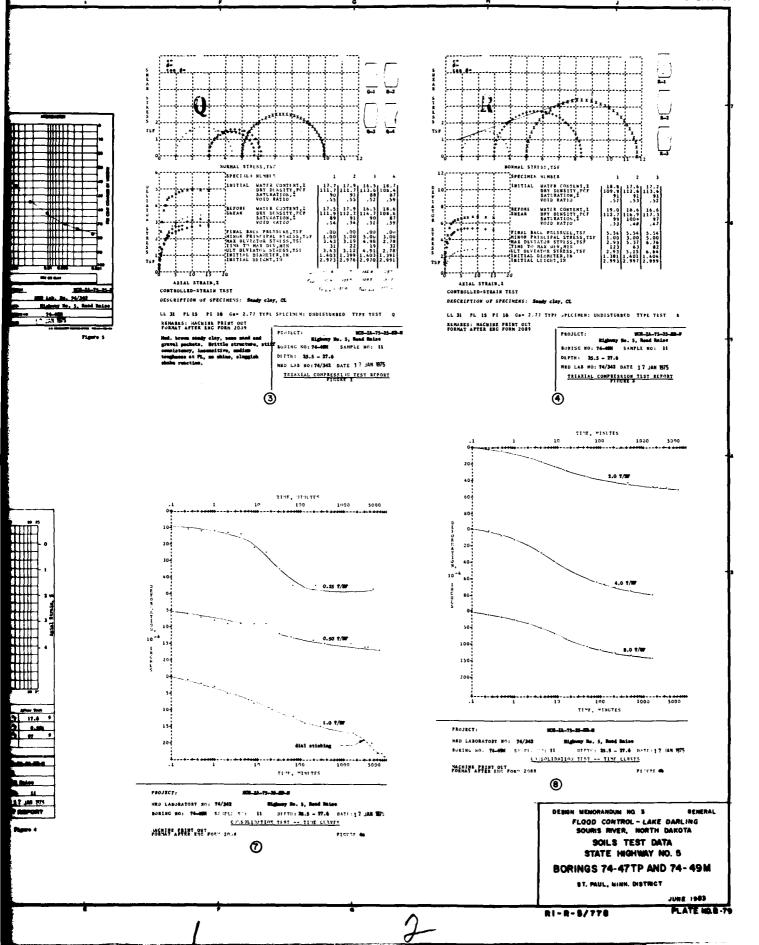




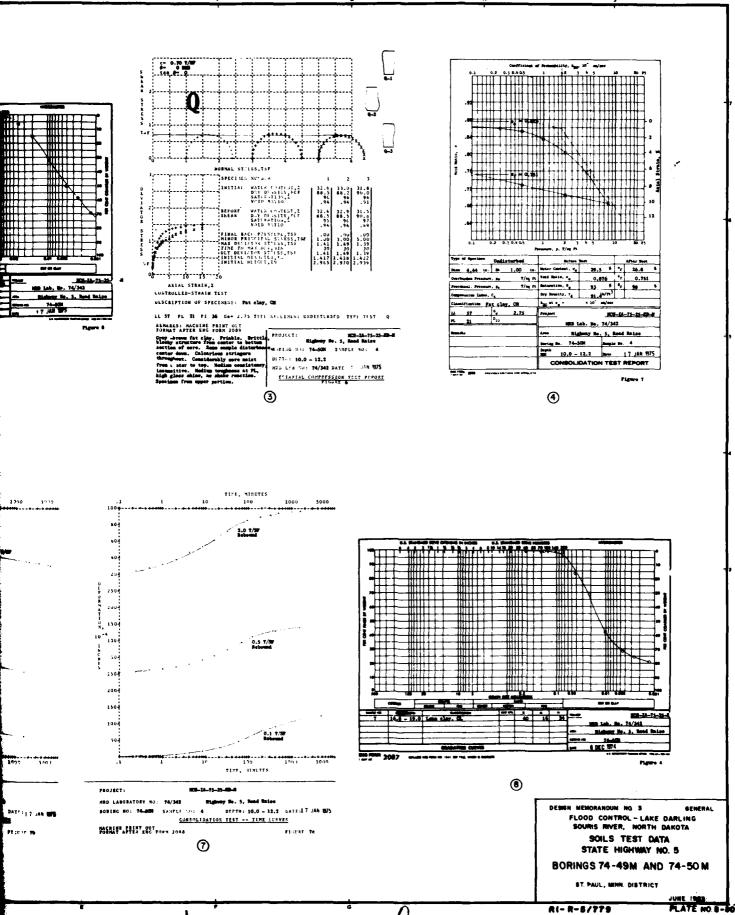
TROJECT:

MR.O. LABORATORY
BORLHO NO: 74-4

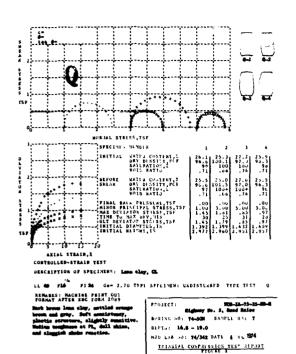
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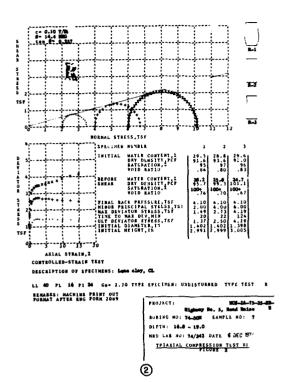


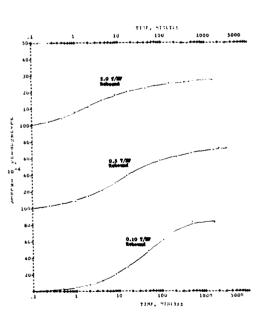


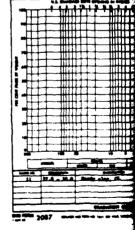
RI- R-5/779



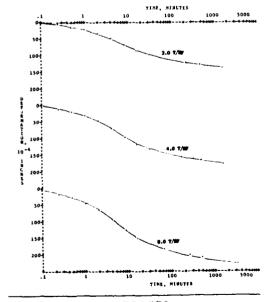
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4.44 sa. In La



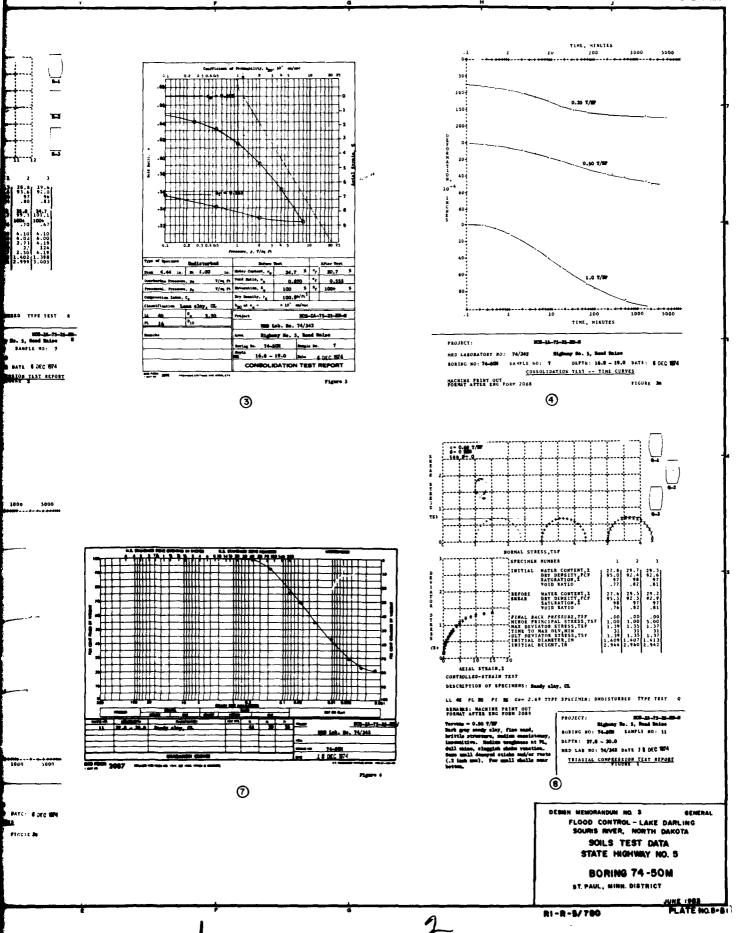
FR0/5CT: Hatter fo. 5, head to BEPTH: 16.8 - 19.8 DATE: 8 DEC 1894 2081#6 #0: 74-860 SAMPLE RO: 7 CORSOLIDATION TEST -- TIME CURVES

PORRAT ATTER CHE PORM 2088

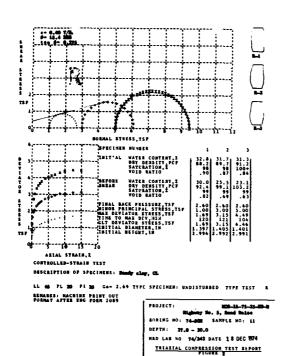
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Mighony No. 5, Rend Saine
DITTH: 16.6 = 19.0 DATE: 8 DEC 1874 NAD LABORATORY SC: 74/242 SORING NO: 74-981 SAUPLE CONSOLIDATION TEST -- TIME CLEVIS PORMAT APTER STORT PORT 2088

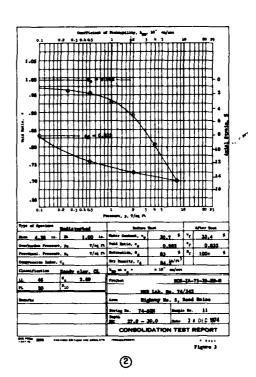




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20-504 200-MED LABORATORY MOS PORMAT AFTER ENG PO

75 (

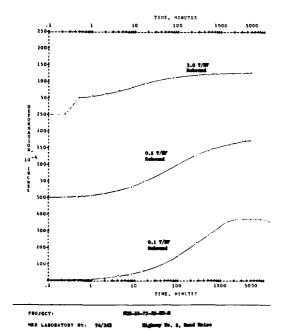
ATIAL STE

DESCRIPTION

LL # PL #

100

200



BORING SO: 14-601 SAULTE NO: 15

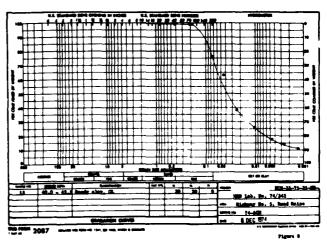
PORNAT APTER ENC POR- 2088

DEPTH: 27.6 - 30.0 DATE: 18 C.U 1974

PEGURF Se

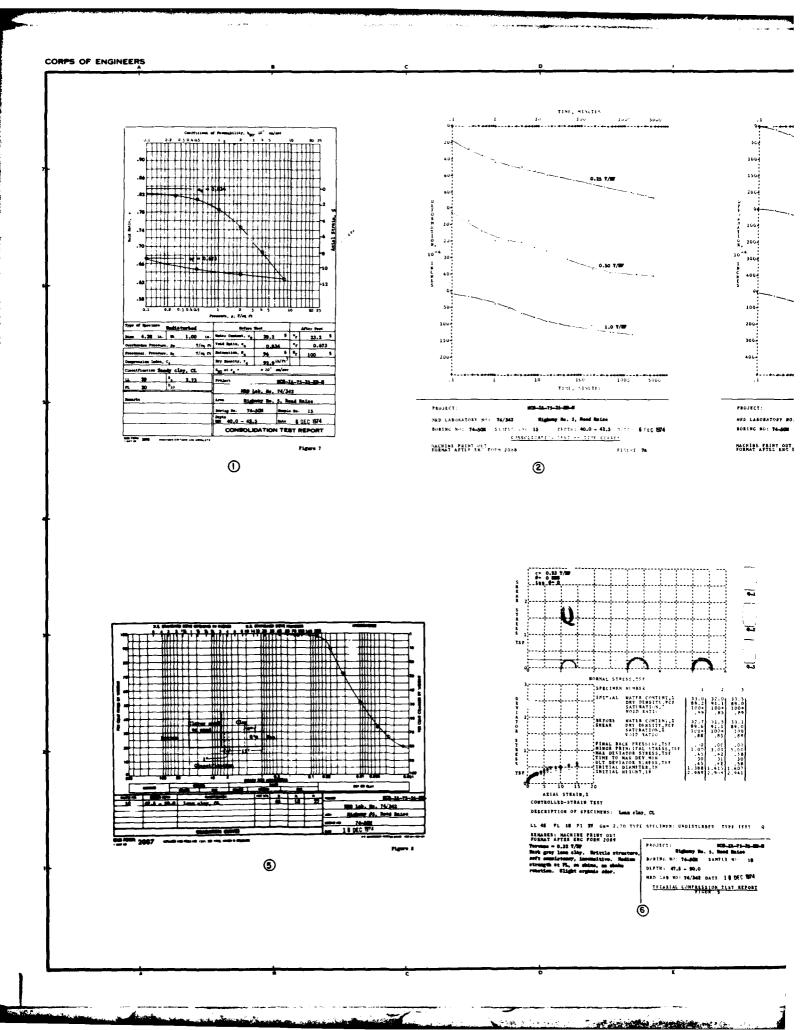
CONSOLIDATION TEST -- TIME CURVES

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END DATE PLIMED 1 84 ptic

LAKE DARLING FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT SOURIS RIVER NORTH DAKOTA GENERAL PROJ..(U) CORPS OF ENGINEERS ST PAUL MN ST PAUL DISTRICT JUN 83

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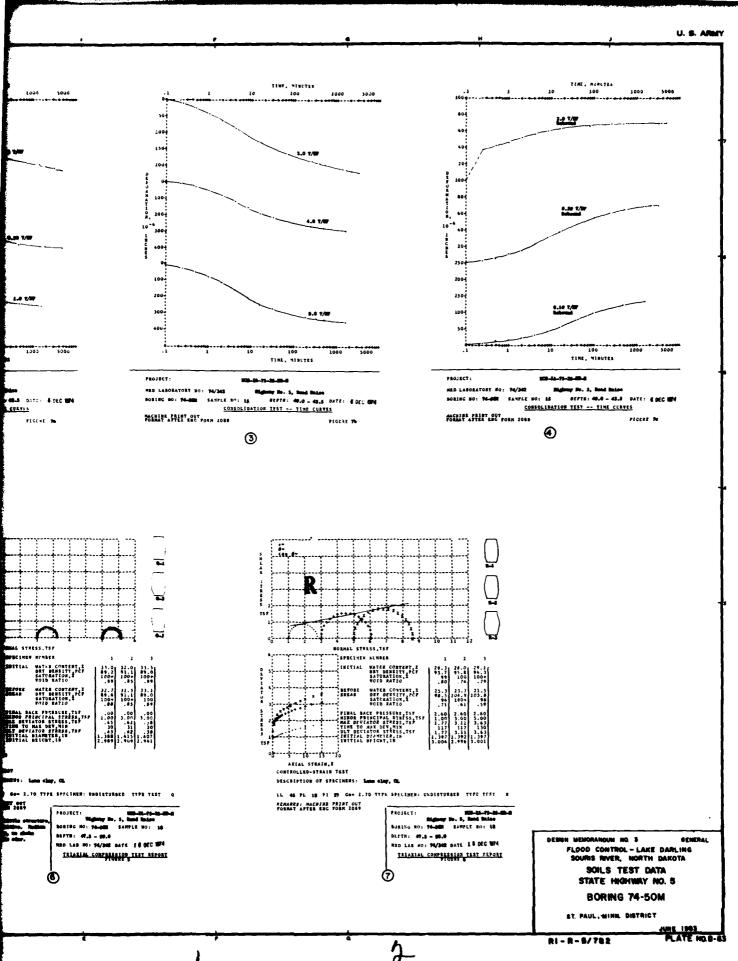
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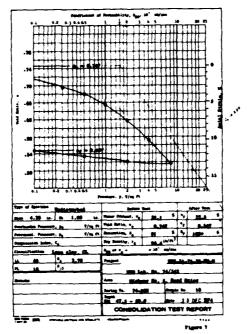
NL

F/G 8/7



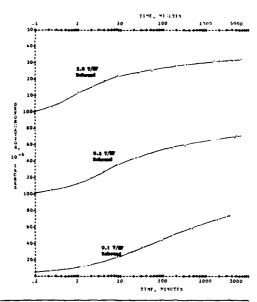
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A





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PASSEE

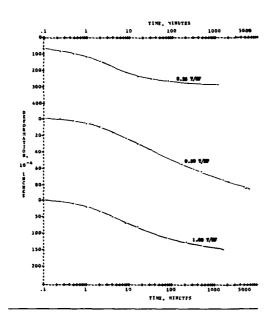


PROJECT:

MED LABORATORY NO: 74/342 BORING NO: 74-681 SAMPLY NO: 18 DEPTH: 47.5 ~ 50.0 DATE: 18 DEC 874

CONSOLIDATION TEST -- TIME CURVES MACHINE PRINT OUT FORMAT AFTER ENG FORM 2008

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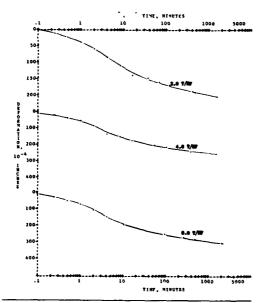


PROJECT:

HER LABORATORY NO: 94/342 BORING NO: 74-888 SAMPLE NO: 18 DEPTH: 47.5 - 30.0 BATE: 18 DEC W/4 COMBOLIDATION TEST -- TIMP CURVES

PORMAT APPER ENG PORT 2038





*#0JECT:

MD LABORATORY NO: 74/362

JORING NO: 74-363 BAXPLY NO: 18 DEPTH: 47.3 - 95.6 DA

COMPOLIDATION TRIT -- TIME CERTER DEPTH: 49.5 - 50.0 DATE: 2 8 000 1874

POCHLUE ASSEST ENT FOR 1088 FIGURE 10

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DESIGN MEMORAHOUM NG 3 FLOOD CONTROL - LAKE DARLING SOURS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA

SOILS TEST DATA STATE HIGHWAY NO. 5

BORING 74-50 M

ST PAUL, MIRN. DISTRICT

RI-R-5/783

PLATE NO. 8-84